The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,484—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.............................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 12th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G. A. Magenis, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. A. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. Magenis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	80
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
EXTRA STEAMER
to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.
For Freight and Passage apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.
Passage Money to Brindisi ....Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice............ „ 500

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 142 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th April,
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808; „ 1873 ... £295,149; „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

NUSSERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY COTTON GINNING COMPANY.

WANTED, one SINGLE PRESS, Hodgart's, or Nasmyth and Wilson, new or second hand, in working order. Apply to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Manager.

Aukleshwar, 6th April 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay. The accommodation is so magnificent that it is considered royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a Castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at (12) twelve o'clock noon on the (15th) fifteenth instant, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
5. The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 7th April 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON, on MONDAY, the 28th April next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity, up to 4,000 Tons, of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, and the rates per ton, weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th March 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, now under VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

JAIRAM LUCKMIDASS and NEMCHUND MELAPCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, Creditors of the said "The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited." } Petitioners.

NOTICE.—By an Order made by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the above matter, dated the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, it was ordered that all persons concerned attend him in his Chambers in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed with the WINDING-UP of the Company, under the order of the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1879.

G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Petitioners' Attorney.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above COMPANY'S SPINNING MILL at COLABA will be received by the undersigned daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. up to the 21st day of April 1879, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. The following are the particulars of the property:—

The Mill Premises comprise 7,478 square yards for which the Company pays a rent of Rs. 15,615-1 per annum. The Mill consists of a three-floor Pucca Building, very strong and substantial, one detached Godown 175' by 94', and two smaller Godowns within the enclosure. One Boiler-house containing 4 Root's Patent Boilers, fed by a separate Donkey Engine from three small tanks and from the water from the Surface Condenser, and fitted with Gifford's Injectors. A large and well fitted up Mechanics' shop. One pair of 60 H. P. Corlis Engines by Douglas and Grant; and a Surface Condenser working with a separate Donkey Engine and Centrifugal Pump. The Spinning machinery consists of 19,832 spindles, of which 4,872 are Throstles on 14 Frames, and 14,960 are Mules on 20 Frames, and for which there is the following preparation machinery, viz:—1 Lord's Opener, 1 Crighton's Opener, 1 three Cylinder Cop Bottom Breaker, 1 Oldham Willow, 7 Scutching and Lapping Machines, 60 Carding Engines, 8 Drawing, 8 Slubbing, 9 Intermediate, and 18 Roving Frames, with the full complement of accessories, Office Furniture, &c., &c. Detailed Specifications and Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

J. GORDON, Liquidator.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

HENRY JESSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY JESSON, late of Compta, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency, in the East Indies, Sub-Conductor in the Public Works Department, deceased, who died at Compta, Kanara District aforesaid, on the 16th day of May 1877, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at their office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY ELIZABETH JESSON, Widow and Administratrix in England of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for those of the Schools which purpose to attend paying half price. Others wishing to obtain a similar concession must apprize the Manager of their intentions at least an hour prior to that fixed for the performance to commence.

SPECIAL SEATS will be set apart for the INMATES OF THE STRANGERS' HOME and the GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE who will all be admitted *free* on production of a letter from the Superintendents of their respective Establishments.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 9 O'CLOK.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

WHICH WILL COMPRISE

MANY NOVELTIES BOTH STRIKING AND EXCITING.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE GREAT GREGORYS

WILL PERFORM ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE

THE LEAP FOR LIFE.

THE MOST THRILLING and SENSATIONAL ACT ever witnessed—one which has stamped and crowned it as the very ACME of the GYMNASTIC PROFESSION.

These Feats alone as executed by the GREAT GREGORYS will never be equalled or excelled by any; they alone are well worth double the price of admission.

THE GREATEST COMPANY and the most reasonable Prices of Admission which it is possible to imagine.

MR. WILSON when selecting this Great Company in Europe anticipated the wants of an Indian public, and well knew that liberal patronage was certain where real talent existed.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

A mammoth programme will be presented every evening during our short stay in Bombay. The Company, one and all, will vie for the palm of superiority to please and amuse a generous public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pay a visit to those wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the

OURANG OUTANG FAMILY.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY

is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PROPONTIS, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the steamer, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims for damage, short delivery, &c., must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1879.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BRANKSOME HALL.

OWING to the EASTER HOLIDAYS this steamer's DEPARTURE has been POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 16th instant. She will sail at 10 a.m. punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder from 6 a.m., for the conveyance of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the PREPARATORY JURY LISTS published in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th instant. Suggestions for ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Sheriff before the 19th instant.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG, Sheriff of Bombay.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH "PALACE" ALE—The new Season's Brewings have arrived, and are FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

Hogsheads of 54 gallons	Rs. 57 0	each.
Kilderkins of 18 do.	22 0	do.
Quarts per dozen	4 8	do.
Pints do.	3 0	do.

NICOLSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Royal Household Blend, per doz. Qts...Rs. 20 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MAYLOR, formerly of Beypore, has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm as from the 28th November 1878.

WITH reference to the above Notice, the following are AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE at all Branches:—

H. E. ALGAR.
J. R. OUGHTERSON.
WILLIAM COTTRELL.
F. FLETCHER.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 7th April 1879.

NOTICE.

SALE OF CATTLE AND CARTS AT GOVERNMENT FARM, BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-mentioned Live Stock and Carts, the property of the Mysore Government, will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Farm, Lall Bagh Road, on FRIDAY, 2nd May next, at 11 a. m.:—

19 Pairs of draught bullocks—a few pairs suited to light draught in private conveyances.
10 Platform Carts built on the Farm.
2 Water Carts with Casks.

F. E. HARMAN, M.R.A.C., F.C.S., Superintendent, Experimental Farm.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Cash. Qts.	Cash. pts.		Credit. Qts.	Credit. pts
15-8	„	Grave	16-0	„
17-12	19-12	Light Chablis	18-8	20-8
19-4	21-0	Light Sauterne	20-0	22-0
19-4	21-0	Laubenheimer	20-0	22-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

TO BE LET, a very COOL RESIDENCE in the Fort, either furnished or unfurnished. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the upper part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, very cool and commodious. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May for 6 months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SMALL OFFICE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, "THE MONASTERY" at Mahableshwar. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.
Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce:

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
of every description and of the finest brands from

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CLOCKS.

MYSTERIOUS TRANSPARENT CLOCK WITHOUT ANY APPARENT MOTIVE POWER.

DIAMETER OF DIAL, 15 INS.

Price, Rs. 175.

This remarkable invention consists of a handsome transparent plateglass dial (as shown in the engraving), with the hands visible on both sides—that is, back and front. With a light placed behind it, an admirable night clock is formed.

The mystery of its construction has never been fairly discovered, although many shrewd guesses, made at random, have from time to time been near the truth, but without actually defining the *modus operandi*.

It keeps admirable time, and such is the exactness and the simplicity of the invention, that it is likely to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of clocks.

It is simply suspended in at perpendicular position by two wires attached to two hooks.

The name of the inventor is unknown to the public generally, but it is affirmed that this ingenious piece of mechanism cost its author (a Frenchman) thirteen years of unceasing experiment to bring it to its present state of perfection.

At first view, one would suppose it to be moved by electricity, but such is not the case.

To purchasers the mystery is unveiled, and a full account is given of all the details and of the mode of its action, &c., &c.

THE NEW KEYLESS CLOCK various designs, face black and gold figures and gilt frame on bony back, Rs. 22; larger size Rs. 30.

White Face and black figures, silvered Frame on ebony back. Rs. 20.

The above are ornamental, simple to wind, and working and regulation guaranteed.

ANEROID CLOCK. GOING EIGHT DAYS

COMBINES CLOCK, BAROMETER, AND THERMOMETER.

It is equally suitable for drawing or dining-room and for travelling, yachting, or sporting purposes. Will either hang or stand. THE BAROMETER is Aneroid, acting in any position, and compensated for temperature, so as to be equally suitable for the hottest and the coldest rooms or climates, Rs. 35.

With jewelled movement, going eight days, and like a watch in any position, Rs. 45.

BAROMETER CLOCK.

THE CASE is metal bronze (the design being beautifully brought out), and forms a striking ornament for the dining-room, hall, library, counting-house, &c. The dial of the clock is white enamel, and the glass strong cut crystal not liable to damage except by extreme violence.

BAROMETER CLOCK.

THE CLOCK goes twelve days, striking hours in full, and one at each half hour, and is a sound movement, keeping accurate time.

THE BAROMETER is Aneroid, the kind which from its convenient size, precision, suitability for travelling or scientific purposes, and small liability to injury, has come into such universal requirement. In case of damage it can be detached and sent for repair.

THE THERMOMETER is graduated to both the Fahrenheit and Reaumur scales, Rs. 55.

With Cylinder Movement, going in any position, suitable for travelling. Rs. 7[illegible].

Eight day clock Frame of Bronze with a crown on the top, very neat Price. Rs. 25.

Round brass 8 day clocks Rs. 25.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

SOLE AGENTS, FORBES AND CO.

SUB-AGENTS.

EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAVALLA, Fort and Powdhonee,
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.
BAZONJEE JAMSETJEE, Poona.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	Cash. Per 1 doz. Qts.	Cash. 2 doz. Pts.	Credit. Per 1 doz. Qts.	Credit. 2 doz. Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51 0	54 0	53 8	56 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50 4	53 0	52 8	55 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43 0	45 12	45 0	48 0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry...........	40 0	44 0	42 0	46 0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32 12	34 8	34 0	36 0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine..............................	25 8	0 0	26 8	0 0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24 0	26 0	25 0	27 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPORTING AMMUNITION.
CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ ...	doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ gilt edged ...	pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ...	doz. packs	20 0	22

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ....Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... „ 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars.............. „ 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A REMEDY for Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Headache, Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS.

MARINE MERCURIAL with Thermometer, and double vernier in carved rosewood frame, revolving in centre ring and brass gimbals, complete ....Rs. 65
MERCURIAL HALL, with Thermometer, and double vernier, in handsome Oak frame 120
ANEROID Pocket size, with revolving scale of altitudes, in morocco case, very superior...... 65
ANEROID.—Pocket size (1¾ inch) range 21 to 31 inches, scale of altitude to 10,000 feet. With compass on back; in plated frame, in morocco case........ 36
ANEROID, Pocket size (2 inch); range 22 to 31 inches; scale of altitude to 10,000 feet, nickel plated frame, in morocco case........ 22
ANEROID 4½ in. Dial; range from 23 to 31 inches; graduated to an altitude of 8,000 feet; with thermometer. In polished brass frame, in morocco case........ 65
ANEROID 5 inch open dial showing the interior mechanism with thermometer, in polished Brass Frame and morocco case. Has also a polished and carved Oak stand........ 45
ANEROID.—4½ inch dial: range from 28 to 31 inches; with thermometer; in brass frame, in case........ 19

The above are very superior Instruments.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th April, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasury.

Bombay, 2nd April 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—A MATCH will be played TODAY, SATURDAY, between the CUSTOMS and ALLIANCE CRICKET CLUBS. Time 10 a. m. Place, Oval south of Secretariat. All members are invited who can come.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for Sons of Gentlemen in a healthy suburb of London, strongly recommended. For particulars apply to L. T. J., care of KING and Co., Bombay.

THE COMING EVENT.—There will be a peace with Honour Tournament in the TEMPLE BAR on EASTER MONDAY, 14th April 1879. See Minu iva Handbills and a Special Dinner to-night. Rs. 1-8, from 7 A. M. 10 P. M.

TO LET, from 1st May for 6 months, a furnished Bungalow in Bellasis Road, with use of Brougham and horse. Rent Rs 150. Apply to LUDDA IBRAHIM and Co.

BREACH CANDY HOTEL, close to the sea, the coolest and acknowledged best Hotel in Bombay. Good Table and every comfort.

BEST MANILLA ROPES for sale at moderate prices. Apply to Messrs. SALEHBHOY JAFERBHOY Motiwalla, out of Fort, in Dawood Caseo Street, No. 19.

CHEAP and ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVES for Coke or wood fuel. Apply to the STOREKEEPER, Gas Company's Works, Chinchpoogly.

TO BE SOLD, a MAIL PHAETON (by Peters), pair of ARABS and HARNESS complete. Apply to Messrs. C. STEPHENS and SONS.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LOTTERY! LOTTERY!
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, DABOOL, BOMBAY.

IN order that the accounts of the above Lottery may be CLOSED and the RESULT SUBMITTED to the PARTIES CONCERNED, the winners of prizes who have not as yet applied for them are requested to do so within 3 months from this date, after which date the accounts will be closed and the unpaid or unclaimed prizes forfeited for the benefit of the Church.

The Agents also who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so as early as possible that the undersigned may not be COMPELLED TO PUBLISH THEIR NAMES together with the amount due.

All communications to be addressed to the Treasurer.

A. A. LOBO, Rev.
J. P. D. DESOUZA,
S. P. DESOUZA. } Trustees.

S. V. QUADROS, Treasurer, 35, Cavel.

Bombay, 28th March 1879.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.
Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
Laces, Maltese, and Honiton.
Mulls, Swiss Muslins.
Linens, Cambrics, Lawns.
Taylors', Coats' and Brooks' Cottons,
Needles, Pins, Bodkins,
Tapes, Cords, Braids.
Buttons, Moulds, Hooks and Eyes,
Kid, Lisle, and Silk, Gloves.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Frontings.
Organdi French Muslins.
English Printed Muslins.
French Printed Cambrics.
Best English Prints.
India Twills and Victoria Lawns.
Mulls, Nansooks and Lawns.
Long Cloths and Book Muslins.
Foulardines and Grenadines.
Serges, Homespuns and Melanges.
Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH...	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON ...	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX...	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA ...	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH...	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE ...	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA..	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA......	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which celebrates them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH APRIL 1879.

MARKET closed for holidays Easter.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 5th April 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,010	0	0
Merchandise	1,21,705	0	0
Telegraph	997	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,78,712	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,648	0	0
Merchandise	85,088	0	0
Telegraph	594	0	0
Other Receipts	1,011	0	0
Total Rs.	1,30,341	0	0
Increase Rs.	48,371	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE PORTUGUESE TROOP SHIP INDIA, 828 tons, Captain A. D. Pedraza, sailed on the 8th inst. for Goa.

THE s.s. INDUS, 1,235, tons, Captain A. Taylor, sailed on the 10th instant, for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s. s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verril, sailed on the 10th instant, for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s ECLIPSE, 1,041 tons, Captain R. Holman, sailed on the 10th inst. for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and Mr. Christy as passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. G. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 333 deck passengers.

THE s. s. ALNNWICK CASTLE, 1,179 tons, Captain A. Watson, sailed on the 10th instant, for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Clark and 8 children, Mr. and Mrs. Balantine and 2 children, and 26 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed on the 10th inst. for Persian Gulf via Kurachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. A. Morton, Mr. Moore, Hajee Assurkhan, and 99 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S N Co's ss AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major J. J. Stuart, Major Dysdall, Captain H. S. Brough, Dr. J. E. V. Ross, Mr. T. N. Bardell, Lieut. H. S. Hassard, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Hum, Miss Dunsterville, Mr. Brought, Mrs. Burough Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Blanchard, and 170 deck passengers.

THE P. O. Co.'s s.s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from London, brough the English Mails, and the following cargo—891 packages piecegoods, 22 cases umbrellas, 7 cases boots, 449 cases provisions, 92 casks beer, 25 drums oil, 775 packages wine and spirits, 100 cases copper, 131 packages papers, 200 casks coal tar, 139 cases brass, 500 barrels cement, 122 casks ale, 140 cases cadles, 81 packages oilmanstores, 5 cases saffron, 88 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 16 packages coffee, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
9	Lombardy (s)	Hall	London, March 9.
10	Akola (s)	Steuart	Kurrachee, April 7.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, April 8.
11	Propontis (s)	Thompson	Liverpool, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	P. T. Ship India (s)	Pedraza	Goa.
10	Tilkhurst	Blake	Calcutta.
	Indus (s)	Taylor	Elephant Point.
	Eclipse (s)	Holman	Marseilles.
	Abyssinia (s)	Dougherty	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Alnwick Castle (s)	Watson	Liverpool.
	City of Baltimore (s)	Verril	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Thursday last:—
Steamer Lombardy, to China.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
6 Castore (s) ...... Lucurte ...... Trieste, March 1.
7 Khandalla (s) ...... Wicks ...... Colombo, April 1.

DEPARTURES.
April 6—Steamers Chinsura, Chupra and Colaba.
April 7—Ship Thrasher. Barque Royal Alfred.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per S S Duke of Devonshire, which sailed on the 8th April:—For London—Major and Mrs Woodcock and child, Mr and Mrs Crawford, sister and child, Mrs Partridge and four children, Mrs Day and child, Captain Maynard's two children, Mr and Mrs Leupolt and child, Mrs Edois, Miss Macfarlane, Mrs Barker, Mr Sheill, Mr Kershaw, Mr Price, two Masters Kiernanders, Mr Manson, and Mr and Mrs Pead.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Meinam, which sailed on the 8th April:—For Marseilles—Mr Got, Mr Kemp, Mr Place, Miss Kemp, Mr and Mrs Pratt, Mr Napier, Mr [illegible] son. For Naples—Mr Kautenberg and Mr Fulman.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
6 Surrey .... Shield.
Puttialla (s) .... Rangoon.
7 Poonah (s) .... Southampton.
7 Australia (s) .... Calcutta.
8 Chyebassa (s) .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.
Baghdad (s) .... Calcutta.
Rajpootana (s) .... Bombay.
Mecca (s) .... Rangoon.
Puttialla (s) .... Negapatam.
Australia (s) .... Southampton.
Poonah (s) .... Calcutta.
Caroline (s) .... Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

P and O Steamer Poonah:—From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs Galton, infant, 2nd Lieut J T Spencer, Col and Mrs Cloete and two daughters, Mr Puckle, Miss Bidie. From Venice to Madras—Mr and Mrs Allan. From Galle to Madras—Mr Aspinwall. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Jamieson, Charlotte Fleming, Isac Fleming, Sarah Fleming, Neil Fleming, Isabel Fleming, Mary Crowley, Mr Davis, Mr Willis. Galle—Mr A W G Buchmanan.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per ss Australia:—To Southampton—Captain and Mrs Morris child infant, Mr and Mrs Lewis Moore Miss Johnson, 2 children, Mr and Mrs Budge, 2 children, Col Farewell, Master Galloway Mr Mathias, Master Hodding, Dr Burnell Lieut Col Hasted, Mr Boon, Mr Fitz-Gerald Church, Mrs Colonel Dakeyne, 2 children. To Venice—Mr D Duncan. To Shanghai—Mr A M Archibald.

Per ss Poonah, from Madras:—To Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Tapp.

Per ss Mecca, to Rangoon and N Ports, yesterday evening:—For Masulipatam—Mr Arathoon. For Bimlipatam—Mr. Matheson

For Rangoon—Lieut C H Crofton Surg Major W Farquhar.

Per ss Chyebassa, for London:—Mrs Wood, Miss Wood, child and European nurse, Mrs Bowhill, child, Mrs Trail 2, children and European nurse, Mrs Orr, Master Grr, Rev W Dobber, Mrs Dobber, Mrs Gordon and family and European nurse, Miss Stewart, Mrs Searle, and 2 children, Mr Barclay, Master Firth. Master Stanes, Mr and Mrs Duncan and child, Mrs Evans and child, Mrs Brereston and two children, Miss Guaigee Mr and Mrs Maver and 2 children, Mr Lippert and son, Messrs Drew, Smith, Tember, Anderson, Fickle, Steel, and Corley.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March. 5 Parkfield, ship Anderson, from Cardiff.
15 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Bombay.
17 Cadaceus, ss, Satterley, from Cardiff.
23 Futtel Barry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
26 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Venice.
26 Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Moulmein.
26 Richmond, A M War, Benham, from Suez.
26 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
27 Hakon Adelstein, ss, Berge, from Saigon.
27 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Batavia.
27 Cicero, ss, Heasley, from Cardiff.
27 Singapore, ss, Merrollo, from Bombay.
28 Rughby, ss, Kirton, from Colombo.
28 St Clair of the Isles, ss, Laing, from Greenock.
29 Clive, ss, Plowson, from Rangoon.
29 Lavados, F T ship, Gode, from Toulon.
29 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Amsterdam.
29 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Moulmein.
29 Sidonian, ss, McFee, from Liverpool.
29 Allum Gheer, ship, William, from Calcutta.
29 Ava, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
30 Strathairly, ss, Casop, from Mangalore.
30 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Bombay.
31 Ben Vanue, ss, Wright, from Rangoon.
31 Compton, ss, Hogg, from Cardiff.
April 1 Summersetshire, ss, Holt, from Melbourne

DEPARTURES.

March 26 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, to Ras Aloolah.
26 Cadaceus, ss, Satterley, to Akyab.
26 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Bombay.
26 Ossian, ss, Butchart, to Antwerp.
26 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.
27 Hakon, Adelstein, ss, Berge, to Portsaid F O.
27 Torrington, ss, Chitham, to Marseilles.
28 Futtel Barry, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
28 Richmond, A M War, Benham, to Galle.
28 Singapore, ss, Merrollo, to Genova.
28 Rugby, ss, Kirton, to London.
29 Clive, ss, Plowson, to Portsaid F O.
29 Celebes, ship, Bakker, to Batavia.
29 Wimbledon, ship, Watson, to Portsaid F O.
29 Sidonian, ss, Mc Fee, to Bombay.
29 Ava, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
30 Strathairly, ss, Casop, to London.
31 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.
31 Ben Vanue, ss, Wright, to Zwyndrecht.
April 1 Cicero, ss, Heasley, to Colombo F O.
Summersetshire, ss, Holt, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Cardiff.
St Clair of the Isles, ss, Lang, from Greenock.
Allum Gheer, ship, William, from Calcutta.
Compton, ss, Hogg, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—7 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin: 101 kegs iron nails, and 15 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s—85 casks salammaniac, Toolsidass Khimjee; 20 case yellow metal sheets, and 30 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7 coils iron wire ropes, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
St George s—10 cases still hock and 5 cases whiskey, D D Shah; 10 cases eau-de-cologne; Finlay, Muir and Co; 55 cases port wine, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Centurian—1 cask vinegar, 125 cases provision, and 5 cases medicine, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 6 bundles and 8,461 bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Alnwick Castle s—60 casks beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Singapore s—6 cases glassware, Essoofally Cadurbhoy; 50 kegs bird shot, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Branksome Hall s—5 cases cotton thread, Nemraz Taraumll.
India s—25 cases gingerwine, 25 cases whiskey, and 25 cases rum, D D Shah.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—74 cases brandy, D D Shah; 268 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Macassar—298 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

APRIL 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Indus s—2 packages hardware, Jewabhoy Essajee; 24 case oilmanstore, and 2 cases medicine of other sorts, Goolamally Jivanjee and Co; 3 cases cotton ball thread, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 5 boxes tinned plates and 5 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya; 1 cask hardware and 45 kegs iron rose nails, Noormahamed Bharmull.
City of Baltimore s—5 casks hardware, 92 nungs and 220 bundles gas tubes, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur.

FROM LONDON.

St George s—33 packages harpints of sorts and 40 drums [vanis, Essamaljee Ebramjee; 11 packages printing press and part of machinery of other sorts, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 16 cases eau-de-cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
William Burkitt s—10 cases matches, Abdoola Dawood.
Greenock—10 cases brandy, Edulejee Bazonjee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—60 cases liqueur, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff—850 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 133 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.
Knight Companion—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 11 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Clandan s—2 bales wool, J C Bushby and Co; 22 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee; 25 bales wool, Narotum Davidass; 183 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Alnwick Castle s—12½ cwts castor seed, Wallace and Co; 42 bales hemp, Jewraz Goculdass; 67 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 22 bales wool, Mooljee Jaith and Co; 51 bales cotton, 277½ cwt linseed cakes and 300 cwts myrabollams, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Branksome Hall s—160 cwts coir yarn, Treeccmdass Lowjee; 204 bales cotton, Wamonrao Govindrao; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Eros s—300 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.
Salisbury—160 cwts nuxvomica and 277½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Evesham Abbey—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Jungfraw—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hermione—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Elpis s—1,100 cwts rapeseed and 211½ cwts coffee, Vinay and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 160 cwts cambay stones, Volkart Brothers; 62 bags coffee, C J Khambatta.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eclipse s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 750 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Plainmeller s—1,071 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Travancore s—268 bags coffee, and 10 cases ginger, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, C J Khambatta.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lumley Castle s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sidonia s—13 cases cardamoms, C J Khambatta.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Verena—1,050 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—27 casks cocoanut oil and 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—9 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee; 750 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 166 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff s—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 225 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 35 cwts coir yarn, Dayal Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 937½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Evesham Abbey—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Knight Companion—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams, Khuttow Muthoora.
Alnwick Castle s—535 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 80 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Branksome Hall s—29 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 70 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthra; 28 bales rags, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 42 bales cotton, Balli Brothers.
Eros s—50 casks cocoanut oil, Balli Brothers.
Salisbury s—250 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 360 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Clapdon s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 cwts ginger, Josub Abdoola.
Cella s—153 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
City of Baltimore s—100 tons old iron, Allybhoy Bayha; 100 tons old iron, Allybhoy Beggs.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—625 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum and Co; 25 cwts wax Ruttonjee Maneckjee; 570 cwts myrabollams, Sallamahamed Goolamhoosein
Travancore s—4 cases shawls, Hajee Safadin Goolamhoosein; 10 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sobharam.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

EarlGranville—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Sparton s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland s—3,000 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.
Natant—1,000 bales cotton and 680 cwts rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Elpis s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Balli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 cwts horns and 200 cwts bones, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Plainmeller s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton and 114 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Eclipse s—70 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—300 bales cotton, Balli Brothers; 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sidonia s—167 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—45 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lambardy s—70 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee; 58 bales twist, Becherdass Ambaidass; 25 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—141 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee; 201 cwts sandalwood, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 200 cwts sandalwood and 1 pot sandlewood oil, Muncherjee Framjee; 77 cwts sharkfins and 4½ cwts fishmaws, Cassum Khakee Nanjee; 7¼ cwts beerabole, 2 cwts olibanum, and 24 cwts bedlium, Currim Fuckeerbhoy; 21 cwts bedlum 1 package nurluving 300 cwts olibanum 320 cwts raisins, and 103 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 81 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, [illegible] Ebram; 100 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 525 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 46 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 20 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 144 cwts olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 100 cwts sandalwood, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 3½ cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, N Peerbhoy; 217¼ cwts sharkfins, 7½ cwts fishmaws, and 7 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahomed; 9¾ cwts cloves and 55 cwts olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 23 cwts sharkfins and 7 cwts fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 97 cwts sandalwood, and 45 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 14½ cwts sharkfins and 7½ cwts fishmaws, 92 cwts googul and 1½ cwts murlavang, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 cwts sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allauinbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—18 chests opium, Selaram Sewdutroy; 14 chests opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 19 chests opium, Roognath Juggunath; 38 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Massy, Brigadier-Genl, Staff, on duty, from England.
Cordu, Quarter-Master, 40th Regt, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Cox, Sub-Lieut 6th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mhow.

APRIL 10.

Fulford, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Aitkin, Captain, 2-16th Regt, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Bedford, Major, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Turton, Lieut-Col, Hy Contingt, on duty, to Hingoli.
Denis de Vitre, Col, R H A, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.
Isaacson, Captain, Royal Scotts, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1879.

Lieut-Col C C Ekins, 41st Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government on his own Presidency.

Deputy Surgeon General J R Theobalds, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col J J Elder, Staff Corps, Commanding 6th N I.

Lieut-Col J T Harris, 33rd Bengal N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The subsidiary leave granted to Major E M Woodcock, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police Fyzabad and Oudh, in G O No. 193 dated 26th Feb, to have effect from the 4th April.

Lieut J G Day R E, P W Department, Bengl, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major K A Jopp, R E, Executive Engineer, Western System State Railways.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Assistant Apothecary, T R Mulroney, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Captain C E Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Col G T Brice, 17th Foot (2nd Battalion), is appointed to the Brigade Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier General Barry, C B, resigned.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified:—Colonel T G Coles, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £455 5s., capitalized value of annuity £3,515. Date of retirement, 15th April.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major H S Smith, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major J H Condon, Bengal Medical Service.

Captain E C Fanshawe, R E, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major C J Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col F S Iredell, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Captain S Carter, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate, Surgeon G A Maconachie, five months private affairs, Major H W Harris, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Captain J Scorgie, commanding the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for one year.

Sub-Conductor G Grant, Commissariat Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Assistant Commissary and Hon Lieut J Baker, Bengal Ordnance Department.

The resignation of Captain W A Baker, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is accepted.

Sub-Conductor J Pollot, Army Remount Department, Saharunpur, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut G S Lynch, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for three months to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut W S Birdwood, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd N L I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, from date of departure in May next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major Grant, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th N. I.

Deputy Surgeon-General J M S Fogo, Army Medical Department, having reported his arrival in Bombay on the 7th instant, will assume charge of the office of Surgeon-General, British Forces, in this Presidency, until further orders.

The undermentioned Medical Officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major from 1st April:—Surgeons G A Maconachie, M D, G Bainbridge, J Arnott, M D, R H Batty, W F Knapp, H DeTatham, M D, S B Haliday, B C Keelan.

Reversion and promotion as follow are ordered in the Ordnance Department:—

Reversion—Store Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Joseph Rayne to revert to Store Sergeant on appointment to Acting Head Clerk, Bombay Arsenal, from 2nd April 1879.

Promotion—Store Sergeant S B Allen to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Rayne.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered from the 2nd April consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Conductor Humphreys:—Acting Conductor J Stirton to revert to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor G B Allen to Store Sergeant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1879.

Colonel L C Barton is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent in Kathiawar from the date of Mr J B Peile's appointment as Secretary to Government.

Major H N Reeves is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent in Cutch, vice Colonel L C Barton.

Mr Charles F G Lester is appointed to act, in lieu of Lieut W P Kennedy, as Second Assistant Political Resident at Aden during the absence of Captain F M Hunter, or until further orders.

Mr P Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political, and Educational Departments, has been allowed six months' furlough to Europe.

In supersession of Government Notification, dated the 15th Feb. 1879, appointing Mr J Monteath to be Third Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Aston to be Third Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana, with effect from the date of Mr Hosking's appointment as Second Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat. Mr Aston will, however, continue to act, until further orders, as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr H Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 5th May.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has, with the sanction of the Government of India, granted leave of absence without pay for ten months, from the 31st March 1879, to Mr. J W Orr, Prothonotary and Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. Orr, or until further orders:—Mr G H Farran to be substantive *pro tem.* Prothonotary and Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court. Mr J C Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court.

Under Section 40 of Act X of 1872, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Woodward, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaladgi, to be Magistrate in charge of the Division of that District.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, has been allowed five days' subsidiary leave instead of four days, as notified in Government Notification, dated 9th Jan.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted the following officers extensions of leave for the periods mentioned against their names:—

Mr A E D Gray, CS, six months, on sick certificate. Mr H E Winter, CS, one month's furlough. Mr H E Winter has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W S Mulock, CS, having returned to the Presidency on the 18th March, the unexpired portion of the furlough for nineteen months granted to him from the 31st August 1877 is cancelled, and he is allowed six days' subsidiary leave.

Mr F S P Lely, Acting First Assistant Collector, Broach, is appointed to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence of Mr A W Crawley-Boevey on privilege leave, in addition to his ordinary duties.

Sir Frank Souter, Kt, CSI, to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, with effect from the 21st instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Honourable E W Ravenscroft's vacating the post of Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments:—

Mr C Gonne, CS, to be Chief Secretary to Government, vice Mr Ravenscroft, with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial, and Separate Departments.

Mr J B Peile, C S, to be Secretary to Government, vice Mr Gonne, and to act as Chief Secretary until further orders, with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General, Educational and Separate Departments.

Mr J Nugent, CS, to act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret and Judicial Departments during the absence of Mr Gonne, or until further orders.

Mr C G W Macpherson, CS, to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, and to act as Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Assistant Surgeon J F Gonsalves is transferred from Bassein to Bandra, and Assistant Surgeon D G Subnis from Bandra to Bassein.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

Poona, 10th April 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Sind Horse, Capt J E Gordon, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Major W Ronald, killed in action; Capt P J Maitland, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Gordon; Lt H C Hogg, Squdn officer and Adjt, to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Maitland; Lt A M Monteith, offg Sqdn officer, to be Sqdn officer, vice Lt Hogg, dated 27th Feby.

The undermentioned Sub-Lts attached to British Regts will rejoin their respective Corps as offg Sqdn and wing officers:—Sub-Lt G F N Tinley, 1st Cavy, (attached to 3rd Hussars) Sub-Lt R W Preston, 9th N I (attached to 2-11th Foot), Sub-Lt H Melvill, 9th N I (attached to 66th Foot).

Surgeon B L Dutt was transferred from Genl duty, Poona Divn to General duty Presidency Divn, from the 18th to 31st March.

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H Ms' Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 13th inst:—Surgn Major W H Corbett, J Macky, W B Ramsbotham, and J Paxton.

Officers Comdg Regts and Batteries will forward the names of men who are desirous of joining the Barrack Depot and have qualified by passing the lower standard in Hindoostani.

Under instructions from the Horse guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt Col W W Woodward, 8th Bde, has been appointed to B Bde R H A, vice Lt Col T N Holbeerton, who has been posted to the 8th Bde R A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is intimated that Lt H E Everard, 29th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the depot of his Regt and will do duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 3rd April:—Comdr J E Humphrys, Ordnance Depart.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Northern Division orders, dated 13th March, appointing Lt F S Inglefield, 2-15 Foot, to command the Toothul Sanitarium.

Dated 31st March, directing Major W R Travellian, 15th NI, to take charge of the Depot, 1st Granadier, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Macleod proceeding on furlough.

Sind District order, dated 31st March, directing Major C W Yonge, 3rd N I, to take charge of the depot 29 N I, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Hanslowe, proceeding on medical certificate.

2-15 Foot, R O dated 1st March, directing Captain and local Major W L Barr to take over the duties of Interpretor from Lt Hanstock.

83rd Foot, R O dated 29th March, appointing Lt J W H Anson, Interpretor to the Regt, vice Brevet Major Karslake proceeded on detachment, and in the absence of a qualified officer with effect from 28th March.

R O dated 31st March appointing Captain E A Butler, a member of the Committee of paymastership, vice Major Gore, proceeded to Colaba on duty.

3rd Sind Horse, R O dated 2nd March, directing Lt E V P Monteith, Sqdn Offr to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt Hogg, appointed 3rd Sqdn, Comdr Lieut A M Monteith performing the duties until the arrival of Lt E V P Monteith and with effect from the [illegible] 1st Grenadiers N I, R O dated [illegible] Anderson, 2nd in command, officiate as Commandant, Major J Affleck, Wing Commander, as 2nd in Comd, and Capt J Grant, Wing Officer, as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Davies, proceeded on leave.

R O dated 9th March, directing Capt J Grant, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lt C W Hinde, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to their respective duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 5th March, vice Major Affleck proceeded on medical certificate.

6th N I, R O dated 1st April, directing Lt Col C D J Dodd, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commandant, Major A J Vibart, Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in command, Capt E R Reay Qr Mr, to officiate, as Wing Commander, and Sub-Lt E C Cox, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in succession to Col Elder proceeding on medical certificate.

22nd N I, R O dated 4th April directing Capt W A Wetherall, to Officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, no qualified subaltern being available, vice Lt Smith reported sick.

30th N I, R O dated 1st Feby, directing Capt Baugh to continue to perform the duties of Qr Mr on promotion from the 19th Jan, no qualified subaltern being available.

Lieut E Hanstock, 2-15th Foot, performed the duties of interpreter to the battalion from the 5th January to the 20th March, no other qualified officer being available. This cancels G O C No 39 of 1879, so far as it relates to their officer.

Lt H P Young, Poona Horse, officiated as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties of Squadron officer from the 6th December 1878 to the 5th Jan 1879.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Bombay Infy, Lt Col P J T Henslowe to Kurrachee for 30 days, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

1. Lieut-Colonel Sexton being about to embark for England on two years furlough hands over the Command of the Corps, this day, to Major-General Hewett, to whom all reports will be made accordingly from this date.

2. Lt-Colonel Sexton cannot leave the Corps for a time without acknowledging in the most heartfelt manner the cordial co-operation, the willing support, and the cheerful obedience he has invariably received from all ranks during his tenure of command: and he feels sure that, to the able officer who succeeds him, the same co-operation, support, and obedience will continue to be rendered by every member of the Corps.

3. To the field officers in charge of half battalions, and to the Captains of Companies, Lieut-Colonel Sexton's thanks are specially due for the able assistance they have at all times given him in the performance of their respective duties. The company officers, and N C O, have well supported the efforts of their Captains and by the careful and efficient manner in which they have always conducted the responsible duties, devolving upon them, have placed Lieut Col Sexton under obligations, which he will ever be ready to recognise. The members of the several companies have loyally responded to their officers and Non-Commissioned officers and shown by their ready subordination to orders, how thoroughly they understand, and appreciate that "chain of responsibility" which forms so important a link in our military system; and which, more than any other has so largely contributed to the successes, and glorious achievements of our troops in times past.

4. To the Staff officers, and Non-Commissioned officers, Lieut Colonel Sexton tenders his best thanks, for the very great help they have given him in their respective capacities; and in bespeaking for his successor the same support, Colonel Sexton feels confident, he may rely on their rendering it with the same cordiality and ready cheerfulness.

5. To one and all of them in the Corps Colonel Sexton bids a heartfelt farewell, and he begs to assure them that he carries with him the strong assurance, that on his return, at, he trusts, no distant date, he will find the Corps strong in numbers, and efficiency, and inspired by that Esprit de Corps, and devotion to duty, by which he is proud to feel they are now so iminently characterized.

6. Colonel Sexton gladly avails himself of this opportunity of tendering his thanks to the Local Press, for the great assistance he receives from them, in printing and publishing, free of expense, Orders issued from time to time. The nature and degree of this assistance will be readily understood by all who know the difficulties attending the circulation of orders in a large city like Bombay, amongst the members of a Corps, so widely scattered, many of whose residences are situated in distant parts of the town, and far removed from our centres of communication.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 3.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain A Longley, 43rd Foot, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain. Captain Longley is attached as Paymaster to the 85th Light Infantry.

Convalescent Depot, Dalhousie—Surgeon Major G C Gribbon, 25th Regiment, to medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Steuart, whose term of appointment has expired.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon Ranking is confirmed in medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major Barnard, retired.

7th N I—Lieut Thornhill, 1-5th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Brevet—Lieut Col A H Murray, R A, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Colonel, to be Col by Brevet.

Major Udny, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the charge of the Executive Commissariat Office at Sialkot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following names are to be added to the list of officers, detailed for duty at the regimental depots:—Captain Grimble, 2-6th Foot, and Captain Cotton, 92nd Highlanders.

Captain Thomas, 25th Foot, on return from field service, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and to take up his permanent appointment as Brigade Major.

Captain Spencer, Staff Corps, on being relieved by Captain Thomas, is transferred to Umballa, as Officiating Brigade Major, vice Captain G L R Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain W E Twyning, 1-15th Foot, is to be replaced on the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April. 3.)

Mr W O Clark, Assistant Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Mooltan, vice Lieut-Colonel H V Riddell, transferred.

Surgeon-Major W H Climo is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Kasauli, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon-Major Robotham.

The services of the Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain of Sabathu, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N W Provinces and Oudh.

Lieut-Colonel H V Riddell, Judicial Assistant, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery.

The Rev D P Williams is appointed Chaplain of Sabathu.

Major C McNeile, Judicial Assistant, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Major M Ramsay, Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and posted to the Sub-Division of Kasauli, in the Simla District.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter........................13th, 7h. 0·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	......	5 47	6 15	2 28 m / 3 42 a	8 56 m / 9 44 a
Sun. 13	Easter Sunday.	5 46	6 15	3 35 m / 4 50 a	9 53 m / 11 4 a
Mon. 14	......	5 45	6 15	4 48 m / 6 10 a	11 10 m / ...
Tues. 15	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 15	6 27 m / 7 25 a	0 40 m / 0 36 a
Wed. 16	......	5 44	6 15	8 1 m / 8 30 a	2 0 m / 2 3 a
Th. 17	......	5 43	6 16	9 4 m / 9 15 a	2 56 m / 3 3 a
Fri. 18	......	5 42	6 16	9 50 m / 9 54 a	3 37 m / 3 50 a

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES
HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR
MR. BREWER'S LAMP,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."
ONE KEROSINE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY.
No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL—January 22nd, killed in action at Isandula, Zululand, Francis Broadfoot Russell, Captain and Brevet Major, Royal Artillery, aged 36 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

THE suggestion that England and France should call upon the Sultan to depose the Khedive unless Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignières are maintained in office seems to be exceedingly unjust to the luckless ruler of Egypt. That prince has always shown the greatest readiness to consult the wishes and execute the will of the Western Powers of Europe, and, if he has been obliged to dismiss the Anglo-French Ministers appointed to put his finances in order, he may fairly plead that he has only yielded to compulsion, and that it is impossible for him alone to stand up for the reformed administration against the indignation of a mutinous army backed by all the nobility and gentry of Egypt. His helplessness is not greater than would be that of any other prince put in his place; and the miserable expedient England and France are said by the *Standard* to be likely to have recourse to, in order to spare themselves the necessity of using force to support their representatives, would do no good at all. Clearly, the attempt to remodel the Egyptian administration must break down unless England and France determine to curb the insolence of the ruling class in Egypt by sending to Alexandria and Suez military expeditions strong enough to overbear all opposition. No doubt, the strongest repugnance is felt in England to any enterprise of this kind, for the Empire has troubles enough on its hands already; but the only alternative is the abandonment of the scheme for Europeanizing the government of the country. Possibly, the unfortunate fellah for whose good the recent reforms were ostensibly designed might suffer more grievous oppression than ever if he were now left once more to the tender mercies of the Khedive and the pashas; but we are not at all sure that the present state of things in Egypt is an improvement on the old native administration. The worst oppressors of the fellah in modern times have always been the financial agents and adventurers of all kinds, the commercial scum of Europe, who have preyed upon the Khedive's weaknesses and supplied him with money at usurious rates of interest and at the cost of concessions which are exhausting the resources even of so naturally wealthy a country as Egypt. Mr. P. Ralli, in a letter to the *Times*, points out that even now all the Europeans in Egypt, the richest class in the country, are exempted from taxation; and [illegible] administrative machinery is substituted for that formerly in force, the Egyptian peasant may well feel inclined to ask if his last state is not worse than the first. Why, too, should England and France take it upon themselves to protect the interests of holders of Egyptian bonds, who, speaking generally, have no claim to be regarded as injured innocents? It is not as if the Khedive had injured any really national interests, had attempted, for instance, to close the Suez Canal. He has simply turned the tables on a set of people who have robbed and swindled him without mercy for many a long year, and who now have sufficient influence in high quarters to persuade England and France to interfere in their behalf, but of course in the name of the unfortunate fellah.

THE news from the frontier published this morning will be seen to be of very great importance. It appears that Yakub Khan has been playing a double game. While ostensibly listening to our proposals for concluding a peace, he has at the same time not only been preparing his own forces to assume the offensive, but has also intrigued with the Mohmunds and other tribes in our rear, having succeeded in inducing them on more than one occasion to deliver attacks upon our positions. The other day, when commenting upon the affair in which General Gough's troops was engaged, we ventured an opinion that so large a number of Afghans as 5,000 could not have been got together without some secret and powerful influence having been at work. This, it will now be seen, was actually the case, and our political officers have obtained possession of documents, proving conclusively that, while still negotiating with the British Government, Yakub was at the same time urging several of the tribes into hostilities against us. Then, from another independent quarter, Government learn that the reports that have been current all along the frontier for several days past to the effect that the Amir's troops were moving on Jallalabad were also not, without foundation. There can, therefore, be little doubt that they have decided at Kabul not only to refuse our conditions, but to oppose them to the bitter end. It is, in a word, the old story. To attempt any measures while dealing with Asiatics, except those that are dictated by the strong and uncompromising will, is to encourage them in further opposition and resistance. From the day that Government decided to halt their armies at Jallalabad, and Kandahar,—from the day that the order went forth directing that positions which had once been occupied should be abandoned,—it became a certainty that what had hitherto proved an almost bloodless campaign, and what promised to be an almost unresisted march on the capital, would become instead an obstinate fight for supremacy. Once more we repeat, that, having commenced the war, there was no other course open to us consistent with the dignity and interests of the Empire, except to carry it to the only practicable conclusion—the capture of the enemy's capital.

We are not yet sure that the Government will see their mistake. It is much to be feared that the supposed interests of the Cabinet now in power in England will again interfere with the undoubted interests of the Empire itself. But, we do most sincerely hope that there will be no attempt to stop the march now reported on the frontier as shortly expected to begin—that there will be no further declarations in the House that the British army, having fully attained the objects of the war, will merely continue to hold against all comers the positions it now occupies. What is required is a short, sharp, and decisive movement upon Kabul, a defeat of the troops concentrated by the Amir, and a punishment to be administered to those recusant tribes who, are one day for us and another day against us, but who will always be for us, when we treat them in the only way that they understand—with the hard and heavy hand of the conqueror. There is not much advantage to be gained from speculations as to why Yakub Khan refuses our friendship. We think it is quite sufficient to know that there is no other method of making satisfactory terms with him than the one our troops should be allowed to take. At the same time, it is not unlikely, that he has been encouraged to further resistance from the reports that doubtless have reached him regarding our troubles in other parts of the world. He may have learned that it is not impossible to inflict disaster upon British troops, and he may perhaps wish to see if he cannot emulate the feats of the Zulu King. If he is defeated he can do as his father and grandfather did before him, retire across the Bamian to institue new intrigues for the confusion of the invader. Then, again, it is a mistake to suppose that the Afghans have been much impressed by our rapid successes at the beginning of the war. They are confirmed fatalists, and beyond a doubt Shere Ali's *kismut*—in their minds—was bad; but it has not been proved that Yakub Khan's is so. They know further that we have been fortunate above all expectation in the matter of favourable weather, and an Afghan looks to his snows and to his storms to aid him in repelling invasion as much as we do to the arms that modern science has enabled us to equip our troops with. We cannot always be lucky as regards weather, and, peradventure, as in 1839, success at first may end in disaster at last. So, we must not think that the half-hearted resistance we have hitherto experienced will always continue. When thoroughly roused, and when unduly elated by even slight success on his own part, or apparent hesitation on the part of his foe, the Pathan can become a formidable enemy, as the hard fought fights of the Umbeyla campaign proved most conclusively. The message that the Amir has sent to the Ghilzai country is of importance mainly as showing how wide his efforts are to stir up against us the whole of Afghanistan. Well, one thing our politicals learned from the strategical movement which General Stewart executed by marching his division to Khelat-i-Ghilzai—and marching them back again—was that, so long as we are firm and decided in our hostility to the Barackzai family, so long may we hope to count on Ghilzai co-operation. The probable effect, therefore, of an advance on the part of our northern divisions will be, that the Ghilzais will refuse to join in opposing us, while the effect of our remaining stationary will likewise probably be that we shall incur the enmity of that tribe in addition to that of the Mohmunds.

Towards Herat, also, a cloud is arising. At present, Ayub Khan is ostensibly working in the interests of his brother, but should he succeed in thoroughly bringing over to his cause the large force of the late Amir's troops now there, the temptation may be irresistible for him to attempt to attain the supreme power, although in the meantime his course will probably be to range himself against ourselves, the common enemy. It will, however, be seen that we were not far wrong the other day when we stated that there are elements of disturbance in Afghanistan, which will always render the country available for outside intrigue,—elements, which the new frontier will do nothing to eradicate, and which we can only counteract by making our influence all-powerful from one end of the country to the other. With war in Natal, war in Afghanistan, threatening war in Burma, and difficulty in Egypt, it will indeed be fortunate if Russia is prevented by her own necessities from also adding fuel to the blaze of trouble that is upon us.

KING CETEWAYO, attempting to describe British policy, said, "first comes a missionary, "then a consul, last an army." British policy in Burma is apparently the reverse of this process, for the army goes first—doubtless the consul and missionary will follow. The military force now in Burma is something more than what is conventionally called "respectable." It is an army of very considerable proportions, and capable, no doubt, of great things. But the Secretariat in Rangoon, acting under instructions of the Government of India, warn us only to look for little things from this large body of troops. "The Government of India is only anxious to protect their "subjects in Burma from the risk of external "turbulence and internal commotion," and the "reinforcements are a purely precautionary "measure which the requirements of the position "render eminently necessary." The Government of India also declares "that it desires "no rupture, and will permit none unless "brought about by overt acts of insult and aggression," the pith of the official manifesto is, like the postscript of a lady's letter, in the last sentence. And it is of about as reassuring a character as the confidences of a man sitting upon a powder magazine with a box of lucifer matches in his hand. It is generally known that the Government of India has no particular desire to quarrel with the Government of Burma; but what the public is anxious to know is, would circumstances induce the Government of India to annex the whole of Upper Burma? The Government is very guarded about giving this information, possibly, because it is credited with earth hunger in that direction.

There is a great deal to be said in favour of what is euphoniously designated as a "decided" policy at this juncture. Burma is a very interesting country, the Burmese a particularly interesting people, who are credited with a strong affection for the British raj. The Burmans of British Burma are among the most contented of England's Asiatic subjects, although railways and telegraphs are scarce, and locomotion in the interior of their country a discredit to a long period of British administration; perhaps their contentment could not be better expressed than by their constant inquiry why England does not take over the government of Upper Burma to the lively satisfaction of the whole country? It would simplify Burman affairs, we all know, immensely, were the Government of India to do what Manchester, as well as British Burma, wishes; but our Government of India stands upon a high moral platform, and *unless* a "rupture is brought about by overt acts of insult "and aggression," it says is determined to do nothing. The attitude of the Government is one of repose and defence, and we can only rely upon time to tell us how long it will remain so.

We sincerely trust that there will be no occasion for war with Burma; among other reasons, because the Burman territory we have got already is sensibly too big for us. When the navigation of the Burman rivers is in such a pitiable condition as it is; when it takes weeks to travel from one British station to another; when the revenues of the province are sent to Calcutta; when, in short, British Burma is only very partially developed, or administrated, there is nothing to be desired in adding more territory, and of course more *dacoits*, to Her Majesty's Burman possessions, unless, indeed, the possession of Upper Burma should give us a valuable influence, commercial and political, on China. Wars and annexations are wars and annexations, however British interests may seek to disguise them, and there is quite as much to be said against an aggressive policy as one of conciliation, though, bluntly, we apprehend that the Government of India has but little choice between the two. To steer a middle course may doubtless be very agreeable to Simla statesmen, but we hardly think that this course is possible. The Government of India cannot afford to keep up a standing army in British Burma, but, *unless* such an army is maintained there, there must always be the risk of external turbulence and internal commotion " and of overt acts of "insolence and aggression."

The Government of India does not perhaps anticipate war. The Burmese of British territory most certainly do not regard war as probable; but assuming, as it is assumed in Burma, that King Theebaw comes to the untimely end of all savage potentates who defy the "missionary, the consul, and the army," and that our Government, as is usual under such circumstances, set up another semi-savage in his room, what then? Will British Burma be the less exposed to the risk of commotion, or will there be less chance of its revenues being dissipated in reinforcements for the Burma garrison, or will there be any more likelihood of satisfactory relations between a civilised and an uncivilised State living as close neighbours? We think not. We may postpone the eventual annexation of Upper Burma for a time, but can scarcely prevent it. The British moral sense may revolt at the prospect of another annexation, but the British pocket is not prepared to maintain standing armies for the sake of sentiments in Burma or anywhere else.

The Government of India is of course only prudent in deprecating any designs upon Burman independence. It was only Mr. Winkle who announced to the bystanders that he was "going to begin." But the official manifesto cannot disguise or explain away *facts*, and facts do not promise well for native rule at Mandalay. The manifesto states that one of the purposes of the large and formidable force now in Burma is, "to give force to the Government of India's "remonstrances against the barbarous action of "the Burmese Government," but it is not quite easy to interpret all this. Seeing that "the "barbarous action" is a thing of the past, the remonstrance comes rather late in the day; but not so the army, which is in excellent time to prevent all barbarous action for the future. This is the interpretation most persons will put upon the sentence. The military force is very much more than sufficient to garrison or protect the loyal and contented subjects of the Queen in British Burma, and its alternative duties are too obvious to need comment. The Government of India is both prudent and humane in adopting what is the new policy of large forces for little wars. If wars are to occur, or even if savage potentates are to be brought to reason, it is better that the business should be speedily settled than that it should be allowed to drag on its old weary length of negotiation or slaughter. The Government of India has been accused of overprecaution as regards the strength of its army in Afghanistan, and again, as regards the numbers of the army of Burma; but, looking as we do upon "overt acts of insult and aggres-"sion" as highly probable, the force is not too strong for what will naturally follow upon these. We may deprecate war with Burma, and yet hope that if war is made inevitable it will be speedily decisive. No more shilly-shallying with native administrations at Mandalay over which too much blood and money has been expended already, yet there must always be native administrations there until there is annexation.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

JUDGING from the statements one hears from Scotland, it might be supposed that the four liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, respectable family men, of unimpeachable character, elders of the local Kirk, and staunch Scotchmen every man of them, were so many Shylocks, ravenously clamouring for their pound of flesh as per bond, and steeled against all considerations of justice and humanity. Scotch people tell me perfectly harrowing stories of the sufferings of the poorer shareholders, how "their very beds are sold from under them," how so many are in lunatic asylums, and so many more in pauper graves, and how others are waiting the stroke of doom which will come in the shape of the second call, and leave them nothing of what was once a splendid fortune. Translated into plain English, dispassionate and literal, all this simply means that the poorer shareholders whose ruin was certain from the first have been ruined, and that the richer are now awaiting ruin. It is very sad, but what is to be done? A fund of half a million sterling has been raised by public benevolence, and ought to be available for the relief of urgent distress if it is honestly administered. As for the wealthier shareholders, unless a special Act be passed to relieve them from the consequences of having deliberately become responsible for the debts of the Bank, they must of course be prepared to face those consequences. But what I wish to point out is, that any sympathy evoked now for the unfortunate sufferers does them no good; they have gone through the worst of the ordeal, and have nothing further to hope or fear. If any liability were now to be swept off, the whole benefit would accrue to the rich shareholders, the men who, after paying the first call, have still £100,000 or £150,000 left, and would naturally like to save £30,000 of it or so. The causes of the stories of distress which are told are obvious enough, and are clearly shown in an application to the Court of Session on Saturday last on behalf of the liquidators for power to deal with certain shareholders who have not paid their first call of £500 per share. Various categories are excluded from this list. First, those who had been sequestrated; second, those who had granted trust deeds; third, contributories who had completely surrendered their estates; fourth, those who had given in a statement of their affairs and whose proposals were being considered; fifth, those who had assigned securities or money to the full amount of their instalments and were waiting judgment in cases of appeal; and sixth, cases of husband and wife in which the liquidators had not yet ascertained whether the stock were the separate estate of the wife or not. The Court granted a decree against the shareholders as asked, but in regard to trustees the liquidators stated they did not intend to enforce it until a decision was given by the House of Lords in the suit of Moir and others, unless they found any of these persons proceeding to dispose of their estates. Now, in all these instances there is doubtless much hardship, but the question is, how could it be avoided? Certainly, to relieve the remaining solvent shareholders of five shillings in the pound would do no good to any individual among the categories of those already ruined.

The telegraphed summary of the Indian Budget sent home has produced a most unfavourable impression here. Every past evil in Indian finance, the deficits, the loss by exchange, the growth in unproductive expenditure, seems intensified, and the future looks painfully black. The worst of it is that no one supposes the Government here, on which the Indian Government has skilfully thrown the responsibility of doing something, knows what to do. To relieve it from its embarrassment, and to obtain an opportunity of making an imposing financial speech, Mr. Childers is going to move for the appointment of a Royal Commission. This course would have the inestimable advantage of gaining time—a great consideration to persons who cannot make up their minds—but it would also be open to the objection that it would lose much time—a matter of vital importance in the eyes of those who really care for the welfare of India. The Government do not like to accept the Commission proposal, but then, if they reject it, this will throw upon them more clearly than ever the responsibility of doing something. The fear is that they will try some feeble palliative, hoping that the chapter of accidents will bring out something of a favourable nature by and bye. The proposal to lend the Indian Government two millions sterling free of interest is one of these palliatives. In fact, all these remedies resolve themselves into the same device for reducing the amount of the weekly drawings here, and the remedy is so easy to apply that the temptation to use it becomes irresistible. I am therefore disposed to think, that if the Government interfere at all it will be by extending the two millions loan so as to keep the market free of Council Bills for as long a time as possible. The others courses open may be soon enumerated. There is the plan of standing still and doing nothing, which has plenty of advocates; there is next the ten millions loan proposal, which would be a great and immediate relief, at the cost of heavier strain upon the exchange by and bye; and there is the bi-metallic crotchet, which, as it involves unknown consequences, will certainly not be tried, and possibly not even be discussed, by a Government so weak in its finance as the present, and therefore so naturally disposed to be Conservative. In answer to questions on Tuesday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Cabinet on hearing from the Indian Government on the subject of the exchange had referred the matter to a small departmental committee, but that if any proposals for new measures resulted before the end of the session, the House would have an opportunity of considering them. He implied that some decision would be come to "long before" the end of the session; and if this is the case, you may rely on it that no heroic remedies will be attempted. Nothing of that kind will come out of a department. I observe, too, that all the leaders of public opinion among the journals here shrink from a discussion of the bi-metallic theory as well as from all others tending to open up the currency question and remodel the standards of value. Either they do not understand it, or they fear possible consequences more grave than actual evils; and in either case their reluctance to commit themselves is intelligible. I am told that Mr. Leonard Courtney who guides the *Times* in these matters is a furious mono-metallist, as is Mr. Giffen who now writes for that journal on trade subjects, and from neither of them will silver as a standard of value get even a hearing. The *Economist* avoids the subject altogether, a course which the lamented Mr. Bagehot would certainly not have pursued. He would rather have been on the wrong, or, at least on the losing side than have kept silent altogether. Other journals might be named which cultivate an equal reticence. Now this only means that public opinion here is not ripe for any change in the standard of value or in the bases on which our currency system rests, and profers dealing with what it believes to be a passing difficulty by the agency of transient remedies rather than revolutionary ones. All these things indicate clearly the probable course of the Government. The proposal in the Indian Budget to repeal the duty on cotton goods of a certain make has not excited the ostentatious gratitude of Lancashire, which is rather disappointing, considering that outside Lancashire the remission is called a sacrificing of India to Manchester. But it has had one good effect: it has, for the time, averted a serious wage struggle in Lancashire. The manufacturers of the North East district had given notice of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, and the men, enraged beyond measure at so many successive reductions, were prepared to resist by another strike, against the advice of their secretaries, who told them it would be hopeless. But on Tuesday the Central Committee of the Masters' Association met at Manchester, and determined that the reduction should not exceed 5 per cent, their avowed reason being that the change in the Indian tariff will benefit the trade of the district sufficiently to allow them to dispense with the retrenchment first announced, and as they wished to show the operatives that they will take off not a farthing more than absolute necessity imposes on them. Very likely the operatives will not thank the masters for the concession, but they will do what is wanted in the meantime—that is, accept the 5 per cent to avoid striking, and this of itself is unalloyed gain. The merchants who ship cotton goods do not, however, seem quite certain what to do under the new free list. They do not want to run the risk of buying large quantities of such goods until they have ascertained by experimental shipments of small lots how far the new descriptions are likely to go into consumption. The consequence is that the cloth market is reported dull in "nearly" every direction.

The decision as to the Cape of Good Hope submarine cable is understood to be made at the time I write, but it has not transpired. One of the tenders affects Indian interests; that is to say, it contemplates that any messages received from the Cape must pass through India. The tender to which I refer is that of Messrs. Siemens, whose proposed line starts from Cape Comorin and proceeds by Mauritius to Natal. By taking this route they would avoid the necessity of sending any messages along the Eastern Company's lines, using instead the Indian land lines and the Indo-European Company's system. If this tender be accepted a new company would be formed to work it, at the head of which would be Sir William Stephenson, the late head of the Inland Revenue Department, a highly respectable ex-official, but no more. If the Government were to take this offer a cable would be laid, but I am assured that it would be a most unsatisfactory business for all concerned. The cable would be in the deepest part of the ocean where a break could scarcely by any possibility be made good, and in addition the contractors have so little of the necessary material in hand that the cable could hardly be completed this year. There is, therefore, every probability that the Eastern Telegraph Company, notwithstanding certain influences brought to bear against them, of which I hear a good deal, will get the contract. In that case the whole African traffic will be conveyed along the Red Sea line, to the great advantage of the shareholders.

Oriental Bank shares after recovering last week's fall had a greater tumble this week, on a positive statement that at the forthcoming meeting no dividend would be declared. Yesterday and to-day the decline was fully £4 per share, and they are now at a considerable discount. It was noticed, as an ominous circumstance, that in the advertisement convening the meeting the usual reference to a dividend was altogether omitted, but as yet there has been no official announcement on the subject. The Agra Bank had their meeting yesterday, and declareda dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. out of a net profit of £77,638-15-5, carrying forward £30,636-4-5 as a provision against any possible loss on acceptances of the City of Glasgow Bank. Mr Thomson who presided gave a very encouraging account of the Bank's position, and stated that he did not believe it would be a loser by the failure. He also denounced the "unfounded and scandalous rumours" that had been spread, mentioning a statement from a friend of his who had received a letter saying that the Agra had lost £100,000 by the failure of Heugh Balfour and Co. The fact was that their transactions with the firm in question only resulted in a loss of £318. As a proof of the confidence felt in the Bank he pointed out that their deposits were £500,000 in excess of those held in 1877, and their customer's balances had increased £186,000.

The news to-day of a financial panic in New Orleans and the suspension of fifteen banks is not supposed likely to have much effect here, at least directly, but it may have a good deal of indirect influence on produce and also on speculation in securities. Cotton has been firmer for some time because supplies have been kept back mainly by the help of advances from the banks, and these will doubtless now be curtailed while the cotton will be sold to realise. There has been a good deal of unhealthy speculation of this kind both in cotton and grain.

Mr. John Fleming's pictures are to be sold at Christie and Manson's to-morrow, and it is expected that in spite of the dulness of the times they will bring good prices. They are showy and attractive, both in themselves and owing to the names of the artists, whose pictures always sell, such as Millais, Faed, Turner, and others. They are, however, what auctioneers would call rather a miscellaneous lot, and look as if selected not because the buyer really knew good pictures from bad, but because he thought he could not be wrong in buying what had been praised by the critics. The really fine collections will be sold in May, when the pictures of the Fentons of Rochdale and of Mr. Jonathan Neild will also be exposed at the same place.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER AT THE KABUL RIVER.

AN extract from a private letter, which has been kindly placed at our (*Englishman*) disposal, enables us to give a few further particulars of the circumstance under which the late sad accident to the 10th Hussars occurred.

The squadron, it appears, started at midnight with the expedition despatched to the Lugman Valley to try and intercept Azimullah Khan; and the bridge which had been constructed over the Kabul river having been dismantled, they had to cross by a ford. Guides had been provided to accompany the force; but several of them failed to turn up, and the result was that the squadron of the 10th had to cross an "intricate" ford in the second branch of the river entirely undirected. As far as can be gathered from the various reports, says the writer of the letter, they would appear to have crossed two deep and in close order, and, while in the second branch of the river, they missed the ford and were carried away by the current, the result being that, out of a total of five officers and seventy men, one officer and forty-six men were lost.

Brigade Major Lovett was riding back from the river after seeing the men across the first branch, when he was passed by a stampede of riderless horses galloping towards the camp. Suspecting an accident he went back with help, and taking a boat that had been recently built for the use of the force down the river succeeded in bringing back several men and officers who had been swept down the stream, including Lieutenant Napier. One horse was found the next morning in a quicksand, and after a futile attempt to extricate him with the aid of elephants, had to be shot. The men who have been rescued almost all have hoof wounds on the heads showing that the confusion in the water must have been something terrible.

It appears clear, we think, from this account, that the men really missed the ford and the improbability of so many of them plunging simultaneously into deep water disappears in face of the fact that they were riding two deep and in close order at the time. We should have supposed that this was the very worst order in which they could have crossed a treacherous ford. It would account both for the magnitude of the disaster and for the fearful confusion in the water which followed, and but for which, probably, a greater number of the men would have been saved. For this error, if it was committed, the officer in command was clearly to blame. But other accounts say that the men were riding two abreast, and it is possible that this is what the writer of the letter before us really meant.

Then, again, it is obvious that, in the absence of supreme necessity for breathless haste, the squadron should not have been allowed to cross the second branch of the river without guides. We infer from the particulars given above, that the force was not wholly without guides, but that they were not numerous enough to serve all simultaneously, and the Hussars, who were following another cavalry corps, were unprovided with any. There can be no doubt that, under such circumstances, they should have been halted till some of the guides, who had gone on ahead, could return and direct them across. Instead of this being done, they were rashly allowed to press on without guides, and having but slight experience of Indian hill streams, it is not at all to be wondered at that they got into difficulties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

GENERAL ROBERTS AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to Mr. Anderson, who asked a question as to the expulsion of the *Standard* correspondent from the Kuram force and the employment of members of General Roberts's staff as newspaper correspondents.

Mr. E. Stanhope said: Our only information on this subject is what has appeared in the newspapers, and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of their statements; but we have heard nothing whatever from the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Anderson asked whether the hon. gentleman would take steps to inform himself whether the Indian Government had consented to General Roberts muzzling the press. (Cries of "Oh!")

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Anderson renewed his question about General Roberts having sent away from his force the correspondent of the *Standard*; and asked if the Secretary for War would take steps to prevent General Roberts from infringing the army regulation which prohibited the employment of Staff officers as newspaper correspondents, and instruct him to give the usual facilities to independent correspondents.

Mr. Stanhope repeated the reply given a few nights since, and added that by to-day's mail General Roberts had been asked to give such an explanation as he thought necessary of the statements that had been made.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

INTRIGUES OF YAKUB KHAN.

JALLALABAD, APRIL 8.

Documents have been produced by the Khazianis concerned in the late fight at Fatehabad under the signature and seal of Yakub Khan, urging them to attack the English, while he was still negotiating terms of peace with our political officers.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONT.

One battery of Gatlings arrived this afternoon, also strong drafts for British Regiments of the first division, including 300 of the Rifle Brigade, will arrive to-morrow.

The Mohmunds and other tribes in the rear have been raised, and much trouble is expected.

Macpherson's Brigade is expected to march on Gandamak immediately.

Three more bodies of the 10th Hussars have been recovered.

(PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.)

NEWS FROM HERAT.

LAHORE, APRIL 10.

From Kandahar, the 8th instant, the latest news from Herat indicates that Ayub has made a complete clearance of his father's people. The troops clamoured for pay and threatened him with violence, on which he arrested Mahomed Umor, the governor, Hussan Ali Sapah Salar Sultan Mahomed, the late governor of the town of Kandahar, Mahomed Yusuf, the late Amir's brother, Darosh Muhammad, the son of Sufdar Ali, and Muhammad Alim, the son of Sardar Said Muhammad Khan; the last is also reported killed. On hearing the above news, Mir Afzul and other Kandahar refugees at Furrah sent their wives and property to Lash Jowain, to be in readiness to cross the frontier.

Muhammad Aslam Ghilzai writes from Khelat-i-Ghilzai that a messenger from Kabul reports the failure of negotiations on account of the insistance of the English to annex Kabul, leaving Yakub Khan only Herat.

Reports of movements of troops towards Jallalabad and Kachi are confirmed from this independent source.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE KING OF BURMA TO THE VICEROY.

The agent sent by the King of Burma to relieve his ordinary commercial agent in Calcutta has arrived there with letters for the Viceroy, and awaits instructions for the present.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. PEDDER TO SUCCEED SIR HENRY ANDERSON AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been selected by the Secretary of State for India to succeed Sir Henry Anderson as Secretary in the Revenue Department of the India Office on the pay of £1,200 a year. He will retire from the Indian Service immediately on a pension of £750 a year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The *Standard*, in a leading article this morning, announces that if the Khedive, after friendly warning from England and France, fails to retrieve the blunder he has committed in dismissing Messrs. Rivers Wilson and Blignières from their respective posts, the Sultan will be invited to depose him.

GREAT STRIKE AT DURHAM.

30,000 Durham miners have struck work.

GARIBALDI IN ROME.

ROME, APRIL 10.

Garibaldi has returned to Rome; much speculation exists as to his motive in so doing. In reply to a deputation from Trieste he said that he was never more occupied with the interests of his brethren beyond the Alps than at present.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora left to-day, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	77¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	50
Oriental Bank shares	£15
Chartered do.	£17-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£14
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£27

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	59,000	bales
Amount forwarded	8,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	70,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	8,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	588,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	17,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	57,000	do.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.	
Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
40s. Mule Twist	0 9¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. do.	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
Bar Silver	49¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£17,400,000	Dec. £	700,000
Bills Discounted	£22,200,000	Dec. £	800,000
Bullion	£33,500,000	Dec. £	400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 10, 10-53 A. M.

Manilla Mail leaves Singapore about 17th instant.

GALLE, APRIL 10, 16.30 P.M.

Mail Steamer Australia from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, APRIL 11, 11-5 A.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong 12, 1 P.M.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 2-12 P.M.

Mail steamer Assam from Australia arrived.

THE Governor's dinner on Wednesday next is to the officers of the Railway Volunteer Corps only, and not to those of the Bombay Volunteers, who have already on several occasions been entertained by His Excellency.

THE new arrangements in the Bombay Secretariat, consequent on Mr. Ravenscroft's promotion, were announced in Thursday's *Government Gazette*. Mr. Peile succeeds Mr. Ravenscroft as Revenue Secretary and acts as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. Gonne's absence, and Mr. Nugent is to act for Mr. Gonne as Political Secretary. Mr. Pedder, it will be seen, has been raised to a far higher dignity than that of Secretary to the Bombay Government, having been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Anderson at the India Office. The choice of so young an official as Mr. Pedder to fill so important a position shows a creditable anxiety on the part of the Secretary of State to obtain for the India Office the help of men of independent character and power of research.

MR. W. SOWERBY, who has been examined as a witness before the East India Public Works Committee, asserted that at Broach, when he was local funds engineer, he offered to do the work of two other Government engineers besides his own, he had so much time on hand; and he did so little work that he was ashamed to receive his pay. His offer to do the other two men's work was not accepted by the Government. It would be interesting to know if, after this refusal, Mr. Sowerby swallowed his "shame," and went on receiving his pay.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Tuesday the 15th instant at 4 p. m.

THE *Statesman* says:—In spite of Reuter's statement that the report about the Nyoung Yan Prince having gone to Rangoon is confirmed by the Secretariat, the fact is, we believe, that the Prince has never left Calcutta, where he now is, though he has changed his residence. The report may have arisen from the fact that the Prince's Secretary or Interpreter, a very intelligent Burmese gentleman, has been sent by the Prince to Rangoon, and the Chief Commissioner may herhaps have hastened his return to Calcutta from prudential reasons, though we believe he would soon have returned of his own accord.

WE (*Deccan Herald*) learn from Sholapur that works have been opened there to relieve the prevailing distress, and already the numbers seeking employment seem to be far in excess of what are required for ordinary road repairs.

FROM a private source we hear, says the Lahore paper, that on the 2nd April, on the occasion of the attack on the Khuggranis about ten miles from Jallalabad, when Major Wigram Battye and Ressaldar Mahomed Khan were killed, the enemy had nearly gained possession of some of the British guns, but the Guides Cavalry again charged and rescued the guns, killing a great number of the enemy and taking forty prisoners. On the 3rd April considerable reinforcements of the British joined their camp and another action was expected. The enemy is believed to muster some 10,000 strong. The British were believed to be advancing from Fattehabad towards Kabul. Munshi Buktyar Khan, the British messenger, has returned from Kabul to Jallalabad, and it is said has brought no tidings of peace. It is reported that he has again been sent forward to Kabul.

THE *Englishman*, in remarking upon the manifesto lately published by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, objects to the policy of "repose" anywhere in the East. Our contemporary says, "So there was, after all, no mistake about the word 'repose;' and we can only conclude that it was deliberately selected to describe the attitude of the British Government, in view of a series of atrocities the relation of which must send a thrill of horror through the civilised world. A state of repose is consistent only with absolute apathy, or with placid contentment. We never thought the policy of masterly inactivity a very noble one; but this proclamation places it in an altogether new light. Will Lord Lytton,—will the people of England,—endorse the low estimate of British dignity and British morality involved in such a description of the feelings with which the Government of India contemplates the late massacres? That those massacres alone justify interference we do not assert; and we are not prepared to cavil at the adoption of a purely defensive policy. But the declaration that the attitude of the Government of India is one of repose is as insulting to British reputation as it is opposed to fact. Britannia never reposes, except in the cartoons of *Punch*, and never can repose as long as she continues to bear the burden of the great empire her sons have won. The aspirant after *nirvana* seeks it in renunciation of worldly ties and worldly cares; seeks it in forest depths, secluded from the din of worldly traffic and worldly toil. England can enjoy even momentary repose only on condition of abdication of her sovereignty."

THE *Englishman*—The Darjiling paper reports another large fire, which has resulted in serious damage to tea gardens, caused by the recklessness of a native in setting fire to some jungle close to the gardens, though warned by the chaukidar of the Mim estate not to do so, owing to the high wind blowing at the time directly towards the garden. This was about noon, and in a very short time the flames were carried over the jhoras and right across the Mim estate, causing much destruction and damage to the tea-bushes, some 15,000 fine trees being burned, as well as some 50 or 60 acres of forest and jungle. "The fire spread most rapidly, and by 3 p.m. covered some six miles of ground. The Mim factory's out-buildings and manager's bungalow had a most narrow escape, and would probably have all been destroyed had it not been for a good water supply, and the presence of a large number of coolies within call of the factory. From Mim the fire passed on to Tumsong and Lingea with terrific force, and we understand that these two latter estates have been great losers, not only by having had a good many huts, out-buildings, and stables burnt down, but many thousands of tea-bushes destroyed as well."

A PARTY of marauders, on the night of the 1st April, made an attack on the Government bullock train on the Thul road, some thirty miles from Kohat. The thieves managed to make off with five bullocks, and killed and wounded three others; they also stole a bag containing banghy parcels. Contrary to very strict orders, the driver, who escaped uninjured, was travelling by night. In the early part of last month, on the Kohat road, a camel, with a load of condemned powder from the Native State's Contingent, marching to Peshawur, was also carried off by Afridi thieves. These two cases, however, are exceptional, and it is understood that the road is not considered in any way dangerous.

THE following telegram appears in the *Pioneer*—"Major Sandeman, with the advance party of the First Column, reached Leghari Barkhan on the 6th, accompanied by Mr. Fryer. Major Sandeman travelled from Chotiali by a direct route through the Morri country, which is considerably shorter than the road through the Han Pass, but more difficult. General Nuttall, with No. 3 Column, is two days behind. General Biddulph is reconnoitering towards Chimalong. The Tal Chotiali route may now be considered to have been established as by far the best between British India and Southern Afghanistan. The road is virtually opened and postal communication established between Pishin and Dera Ghazi Khan."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—Notwithstanding prevailing rumours to the contrary, we are glad to retain our opinion that the armies we have put into the field will fulfil the purpose for which they were assembled, and will march on Kabul as soon as the melting of the snow on the Shutrgardan permits. We believe that we may congratulate the Government of India on the tenacity of purpose and resolution with which it adheres to a course, which is the only prudent or indeed possible course in the present aspect of affairs. None can know better than the Government the impracticability of successful negotiations prior to a struggle which shall demonstrate which is the strongest—the Afghan nation behind its natural defences, or the British Government provoked to assail it. However great the pressure from home, however anxious the Government here may be to carry out the wishes of the Cabinet, and however keen may be the desire on all sides to bring the war to a close, the only possible issue without disaster is the capture of Kabul. And all we hear, whether from our own side or the enemy's, confirms the certainty of an impending advance. If an advance be made to Kabul *via* Shutrgardan the preference for choice of regiments has been given to those who, as a rule, have as yet not crossed swords with the Afghans. Much has to be done in the way of transport before a move is feasible, and the late season and frequent storms will keep the passes shut for a much longer period than sanguine people imagine.

THE *Madras Mail* says—"A correspondent in Burma throws some new light on the sudden despatch of troops to Rangoon. He writes:—'I dare say you know as much about affairs here as we know. No one has been told anything. I heard on pretty good authority the reason for all this fury and useless wrath. When the news of the Zulu affair reached Mandalay, Theebaw, in a drunken fit, issued orders to invade British Burma, *via* Prome, and to take Rangoon. Government were too quick for him, landed the 54th, 19th, and 43rd Regiments here all at once, and the little ruffian said he was only making preparations to resist his enemies the Shans. So we are now where we were. The 43rd, wing of the 89th, the 31st, and 10-8th Artillery are at Thyetmyo. A wing of the 19th and the 24th are to be stationed about Prome, but nothing, I believe, is to be done.' All this goes to show that England cannot afford to suffer defeats like that at Isandula."

THE Political Agent at Muscat reports that Ali bin Said el Jahafee and his brother Sheikh Hamood have arrived at Muscat to make their submission to the Sultan. They had been discarded by their own tribe, the Al Wahibeh, and were living under the protection of the Jenebeh. They have promised not again to raise disturbances or harrass the coast towns, and on this understanding the Jenebeh have undertaken responsibility for them. The province of Batineh and Sharkeyeh continue quiet and no disturbances are reported.

MR. HUGH FRASER, who has been H. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires in Pekin, has received permission to go to Hongkong to meet Sir Thomas Wade and then proceed homewards. He was to leave Shanghai on the 1st March.

THE *World*—The first number of *Time*, which was to be published on the 26th March, will contain an article by Mr. Archibald Forbes, entitled "Plain Words about the Afghan Question." It is written in outspoken language, and tells things which have never been told before, and which will create a sensation.

Two papers by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., have been lately read before the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, in which he strongly represents the necessity of Government interference to check the D. P. W. and other utilitarians in their wanton destruction of ancient remains; such acts of vandalism being still by no means uncommon, in spite of the transient interest in the subject that was awakened by Sir J. Strachey. A striking case in point is afforded by the works in connection with the Farrukabad and Cawnpore Light Railway, which is now in course of construction. Almost the whole of the ballast for the entire length of the line is being supplied from the vast mounds of brick and stone which mark the site of the ancient city of Kanauj, for many centuries the capital of all Upper India. As it is laid down in the specification that the pieces of stone are not to exceed two inches in size, the destruction of any carving is complete. By a happy accident, Mr. Carnac was on tour in the neighbourhood, and seeing what was being done spoke to Mr. Laing, the contractor, and prevailed upon him to issue orders to two subordinates to set apart any sculptures that seemed worthy of preservation. But as thousands of tons had been brought under the hammer before Mr. Carnac's arrival, it is impossible to say how much damage had been already done to antiquarian interests; while in many similar cases it is exceedingly probable that the contractor might not prove equally amenable to reason. Some Government action would therefore (the *Pioneer* thinks) seem to be required.

THE *Pioneer*—The Indian trade returns for eleven months of the past official year show a falling off in the value of both imports and exports of merchandize. Comparing these figures with those for the same period of 1877-78 we find a decline of over 2 crores in the value of merchandize imported, and a decline of over 4½ crores in the value of Indian merchandize exported. The decrease in the value of cotton goods imported would more than account for the decline in the total amount of imports; whilst the decline in the value of Indian exports would likewise be more than explained by the decrease in the value of wheat and seeds exported, to say nothing of raw cotton and indigo.

THE *Pioneer*—Orders have been issued to native regiments in Northern Indian that Afridi recruits are no longer to be enlisted. This will perhaps obtain until the Afridi tribes have been thoroughly cowed and disarmed—a task that will have to be taken up as soon as Kabul affairs have been settled—and then the ranks will again be filled with these mountaineers, who make excellent soldiers after a careful training.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening, the 12th instant:—

Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
V lse	Hebe	Gwyllym Crowe.
Concert Polka	Lieb und Tren	Welcker.
Valse	The Belgravia	Godfrey.
Quadrille	Theresa	Godfrey.
Galop	Saucykate	Gwyllym Crowe.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are requested to remind members of the Senate of the meeting which is to be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University to-day at 3 p. m.

ATTENTION is called by the Sheriff to the jury lists published in last Thursday's *Government Gazette*, intimating that alterations or corrections in names or designations will be received up to the 18th instant inclusive.

WE are compelled, from pressure on our space, to hold over until Monday the report of the late meeting of the Bombay Temperance League.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 31st March was Rs. 1,42,98,298, add silver received during the week Rs. 24,15,673. The sum of Rs. 15,01,211 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,52,12,760. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 85,27,295 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

EXPORT OF SILVER COIN.—On Thursday last silver coins of the value of Rs. 2,87,000 were exported from the Bombay Custom House for foreign and external ports.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Siddi was on Thursday last convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a *dhotur*. He being an old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 5th April was 50 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 6 tenths.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Two Mahomedans, named Shaik Hussain and Sulliman Shaik Ahmed, were each fined Rs. 20, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb on Thursday last, for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Mahomedan, named Cassum Silloo, was on Thursday last fined Rs. 40, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb for driving his vehicle on the day previous in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to a girl.

GAMBLERS.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court Raja Jamal and nine others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Old Nagpada. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a woman, who was knocked down by a bullock cart on the Musjid Bunder Road, and one of the wheels passed over her stomach. She died on the following evening. The verdict of accidental death was recorded

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday last at Byculla on view of the body of a labourer, who on the day previous, while attempting to cross the railway line at Coorla, was knocked down by a railway engine, from the effects of which he died while being conveyed to the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH BY RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last at Byculla on view of the body of a Hindu, named Poonoo Davoo, who died after an assault committed on him by one Mu ad Khan on the evening previous. The evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon went to show that the cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on the rupture of the spleen, and that such a rupture could have been caused by a blow or a fall. The verdict returned was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the spleen, but how it was caused there is no evidence to say."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 8th April, was 429, being 47 less than in the previous week, 112 less than the total of the week ending 9th April 1878, and 79 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 232 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·16. There were 161 deaths from remittent fever, being 11 less than in the previous week and 68 less than in the same period last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 4 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 25, 26, and 27 respectively, as compared with 38, 11, and 20 last year.

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Thursday morning last Mr. Justice Bayley took his seat on the bench of the Criminal Court in the new High Court building, and, in the presence of the Sheriff of Bombay, the Clerk of the Crown, the Deputy Sheriff, the Sheriff's bailiffs and peons, the interpretors, and a few other persons, formally opened the Second Criminal Sessions for this year. His Lordship's arrival was announced as usual by the herald's trumpet, and as he took his seat on the bench, the British flag, hoisted up on a flag-staff which has been fixed in the western open verandah on the third storey of the court-house, waved in the cool morning breeze. After a few minutes spent in taking a careful view of the room and its belongings, his Lordship ordered the Sessions to be adjourned until Monday morning next; and by direction of the Clerk of the Crown, the court-crier mumbled out the shibboleth of an olden time declaring the court adjourned accordingly. His Lordship then entered from the upper storey and inspected the gallery intended for the public, which, like the galleries in the other division courts, is placed at such a height that only the sound without the sense of what is stated below could be heard there.

After his Lordship had retired, the Chief Interpreter, with the assistance of members of his staff, improvised a mock-court for the purpose of practically testing the acoustic properties of the Criminal Court. The Chief Interpreter sat on the bench; two of his assistants sat at the counsel's table; another assistant and a Deputy Registrar sat in the jury-box; while yet another assistant came and stood in the witness-box. A question was put to the witness from the counsel's table, but his answer was inaudible to the jurors. The next question was inaudible to the judge; while the witness complained of being unable to hear a question that was put by one of the jurors. The judge put a question which could not be heard by the witness until it was repeated; but the latter's answer was so perfectly inaudible on the bench that the judge waxed warm and said he should have to fine him unless he raised his voice; and so saying, brought the proceedings to an abrupt ending. A decidedly unfavorable verdict was pronounced upon the acoustic properties of the court. It only remains to mention that there was nobody present to receive sentence; for nobody had been placed in the prisoners' dock—not even the architect or his assistant!

COMPLETION OF THE NEW PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE great work to which Sir Richard Temple virtually put the finishing stroke on Thursday when he laid the last stone of the walls, and let the water run in through the gates of the dock from the harbour, was commenced on the 11th November 1875, when the foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. That ceremony will be long remembered in Bombay, as a great event in the commercial history of the port, and also as the occasion of a grand Masonic ceremony, the stone being laid with Masonic honours, and the very numerous body of Freemasons in Bombay turning out in their regalia to witness the celebration. But though the work of constructing the dock was commenced at that time the scheme of which the dock is part is of much earlier date, having been conceived prior to what is regarded by many persons in Bombay as the unfortunate purchase of the Elphinstone Estate. The idea of reclaiming from the harbour foreshore of Bombay we believe originated with the Hon. A. Malet, a member of Lord Elphinstone's Government in 1854. Hitherto, that scheme of reclamation has not, in the opinion of many persons, been of much advantage to Bombay, but we may now hope that a new era has been, or rather is shortly about to be entered upon, and that the Prince's Dock will, by offering facilities for loading and unloading goods with security and despatch, prove a means of greatly enhancing the trade of the port. This dock is really the first that has been constructed in Asia, for, according to McCulloch's and Sir Richard Temple's description of the conditions which constitute a wet dock, the small water space surrounded by quays at Colaba, which is the property of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., is less a dock than a basin. The Prince's Dock is 1,460 ft. long by 1,000 ft. broad, with a water space of 30 acres and quay accommodation, with tight packing, for thirty large vessels, and has been constructed within the estimated cost of Rs. 67,43,397.

At the time when the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone (not in the place which it now occupies well down at the bottom of the dock wall, but in a temporary position from which it was subsequently removed), a large portion of the present site of the dock was occupied by a basin which was used by country craft. Very shortly after the initial ceremony, large numbers of men and boats might have been observed at work, under the active superintendence of the Contractor, Mr. T. Glover, depositing immense quantities of stones and earth across the mouth of this basin, with the result that before long, a substantial bank was raised and the basin was converted into a big pond. Then a cutting was made in the centre of the bund, and a sluice was inserted, which was kept closed at high tide, but through which the water from the lake was allowed to flow out into the harbour when the tide was low. This was a most anxious time for Mr. Glover, who greatly feared that his sluice would give way before the pressure of the water from outside every time the tide rose; but his incessant watchfulness and active care were rewarded by the success of his plan, and gradually the area of the pond was drained so far dry that the work of coffer-damming to get in the foundations of the dock walls could be undertaken with comparative ease. Water continued to find its way in by percolation through the bund, and from the basins on either side, but it could be kept under by the constant working of several powerful pumps, which Mr. Glover had fixed at required points. It is to Mr. Glover's success in this respect that we owe the fact of the dock having been completed in so short a time. The estimated period to be occupied by the construction of the dock was six years, but this was arrived at in view of the anticipation that the dock would have to be deepened to the required depth by dredging. When it was found to be so dry that the deepening could be effected by excavation, Messrs. Glover tendered for a contract for carrying out that work and obtained it in addition to the contract for constructing the walls of the dock which alone had been originally entrusted to them. The cofferdamming, having been once commenced, progressed rapidly, being carried out in short lengths, and the foundations got in one length before another was opened. Thus the cofferdamming and the masonry work went on simultaneously. Operations were commenced on the south side, at the east corner, and the work was carried towards the west. When the south-west corner was reached and the foundations were got in, the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, late Senior Member of Council, attended one day, and formally deposited the foundation stone which had been temporarily laid by the Prince of Wales some months before in the place (low down and in the centre of the dock wall) which was designed for it from the first. When the work of constructing the walls had got well under weigh, Mr. Glover commenced the excavation, to facilitate which he adopted a very ingenious plan of operations. It had been decided that the material excavated from the dock should be used to extend the reclamation of Mody Bay, and should be carried to that place, about half a mile away, by rail. The idea appears to have occurred to Mr. Glover that he might as well employ steam power, trucks, and rails to facilitate the excavation as well as to remove the material excavated. He therefore caused lines to be laid on a gradient of 1 in 15 from the south-west corner to the bottom of the dock, and from that point rails were run to different parts as the work of excavation progressed. The material was loaded on trucks which were propelled by locomotives to the foot of the incline; they were drawn up, ten or twelve truck loads at a time by a powerful stationary engine, and were sent on by fresh locomotives to Mody Bay. By this means, the excavation made rapid strides, and soon the whole of the west side of the dock was deepened to the required level; but then rock was found and in the north-east and east portions, a large amount of blasting had to be done. The progress of the masonry work, also, was interfered with by an unexpected difficulty, having to be delayed because of the indecision of the Port Trustees on the question of what position the entrance was to occupy—whether it should be in the straight portion of the sea wall or in the angle at the sourt-west corner. As visitors to the dock yesterday will have observed, the last named position was finally adopted, and Messrs. Glover and Co. have pushed on the work with so much vigour that it has been completed well within the contract time. It is fair to a gentleman who has had a very large share in the construction of the dock to mention that Mr. Glover was in England for some considerable time during the progress of the work, which was left in charge of his partner, Mr. Lindsley, to whose constant and most efficient supervision the success which has attended the prosecution of the scheme is largely due. The work throughout is of the most solid and enduring character. The greatest care was exercised throughout in the selection and preparation of materials (particularly in respect to mortar, or cement) and the most careful supervision was maintained, with the result that the dock presents as neat and strong work of the kind as was ever turned out, even among the finest dock and harbour works in England. The dock walls, which are 17 feet thick at the bottom, are of rubble masonry, with facing of small ashler and large binders. There is some particularly strong work in connection with the entrances (which are of granite brought out ready dressed from Cornwall, and some blocks used in the construction of which weighed 15 tons each), and in the foundations of the 100 ton crane which stands on the jetty. As stated above there is room to moor thirty large vessels alongside the walls, part of which great quay space has been secured by the construction of a jetty 700 feet long, and 240 feet wide in the middle, projecting from the north wall of the dock. In addition to the 100 ton crane, there are 20 iron travelling cranes for cargoes There is ample wharfage room, and the shed accomodation is of a liberal and very superior description. The dock was designed by Mr. Thomas Ormiston, Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust; the Resident Engineer was Mr. George E. Ormiston, who had an able and zealous assistant in Mr. Arthur Bedford, C.E., formerly of the Bute Docks at Cardiff and of the new Dock at Porteshead.

The ceremony of Thursday was not a very imposing affair, not nearly so attractive as that we hope to witness a few months hence, when stately ships and steamers may be seen slowly working their way between the entrance gates and ranging their huge sides along the quays; but still the large crowd of people, the many decorations (flags and banners hung from every conceivable point to which they could be attached), and especially the occasion itself, were not without interest. There was, as stated above, a very large attendance of spectators, including many ladies. Amongst the gentlemen were:—The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Col. Merriman, the Hon. Col. Anderson, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Major General Hewett, Colonel Baker, Col. Phelps, Captain Cooke-Collis, Captain Currie, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Frith, Lieut. Radcliffe, Messrs. W. Lang, H. E. Jacomb, H. Cleveland, J. K. Bythell, J. M. Maclean, J. Marshall, F. Mathew, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, Wilson Bell, Dr. Doolittle, Dr. Knapp, Mr. Barnett, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes. M. Mowat, Captains Morland, J. R. Kellock, Carew, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs. Farnham, O. B. Braham, F. Hore, Dr. J. Lumsdaine, Messrs. T. H. Moore, Hathornthwaite, Booth, Comber, Thomas Ormiston, George Ormiston, H. Maxwell, Solomon, C. Kapp, W. Webb, J. Y. Lang, Payne, Dr. Pinkerton, J. B. K. Johnson, D. E. Gostling, H. W. Barrow, E. Freeborn, McEwen, Corke, J. Ryan, S. S. Bengalle, Maneckjee Cursetjee Murzban, K. R. Cama, B. Tyabjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowroje Furdoonjee, B. M. Punthakee, Eduljee Rustomjee, &c., &c. H. E. the Governor arrived soon after five o'clock, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, and was conducted by Col. Baker and Mr. Thomas Ormiston to the dock entrance, where he raised a small sluice and allowed the water from the outside to run into the dock. It was merely a formal ceremony and not, of course, executed with the idea of filling the dock, which is not necessary considering that it cannot be used for some months to come. His Excellency, having performed this part of the programme, walked over, attended by the crowd of spectators, to the south west corner, where the last stone was to be laid above the spot where the foundation stone rests. The stone which had the initals "R. T." and the date "10th April 1879" cut in its upper face rested on some stout planks over the cavity which it was intended to fill. The mortar having been spread by one of the workmen, the stone was raised by means of a crane and, the planks being removed, was lowered to its place, when His Excellency struck it with a silver bound mallet, and exclaimed:—I hereby certify that this stone is well and truly laid, and that this wet dock, which was commenced more than three years ago under the gracious auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now fully completed." By some unaccountable omission, nobody attempted to raise a cheer. There was a feeble "hurrah" given when the sluice was opened at the entrance gates, but the laying of the stone and the announcement following that ceremony were received in solemn silence. The Governor stood for a second on the stone he had just laid, while a photograph of the scene was taken by Mr. Johnson, of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. An adjournment was then made to a completed shed on the wharf, (which had been prettily decorated and furnished for the occasion), where the Governor, attaching his signature to some plans signed by the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone in November 1875, Colonel Baker, Chairman of the Port Trust, then addressed His Excellency as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—On behalf of the Trustees of the port, I welcome your Excellency to the Prince's Dock on this auspicious occasion, and, in their name, I have to thank your Excellency for so kindly consenting to lay the last stone of the dock, and to admit therein the waters of the great Deep. The construction of wet docks, for the use of the shipping in Bombay harbour, was first suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Malet, when member of Council in 1855, but, there being great diversity of opinion in the matter, nothing was done until the year 1866, when Mr. Russel Aitken, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, and Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner, prominently drew public attention to the necessity of providing the growing trade of the port with increased facilities for the landing and shipping of goods. Schemes had previously been projected, by various joint stock companies, for the supply of dock accommodation at Colaba, in Back Bay, at the Apollo Reclamation, at the Custom House, and on the Elphinstone Estate, but all joint stock enterprise had collapsed, and the public did not receive with favour any one of the new proposals; all of which were quickly abandoned, leaving only the Elphinstone Company who, however, were not able to obtain the capital required for so large an undertaking, and who proposed to content themselves with a basin accessible at all states of the tide to native craft and steamers of small draft. Other projects were proposed by Government officers, mostly in favour of Mody Bay, but some went to far Trombay for their site, and others advocated the utilisation of the Flats for this purpose; Government, however, like the private companies, hesitated to adopt any scheme, for the want of money, and contented themselves with gradually reclaiming Mody Bay, and waiting the force of circumstances. These circumstances were on the point of development; for at this time, namely, in the autumn of 1866, Mr. Russel Aitken proposed the formation of a Harbour and Dock Trust, who should raise money for the construction of wet docks on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Reclamations, on the security of the revenue to be derived from the docks when completed; and it appears to have been he who first publicly suggested that the Elphinstone Company might be willing to transfer their bandar rights and rights of reclamation to the new Trust on favourable terms. And, about the same time, the directors of the Elphinstone Company in England, being greatly in want of money to carry on their operations, did ask the Secretary of State to grant them a loan of £600,000. The suggestions made by Messrs. Aitken and Crawford were cordially approved by the Press; the Chamber of Commerce, however, were divided in opinion; some members moved a resolution to the effect that "wet dock accommodation is urgently demanded by the necessities of Bombay, owing to the expense and inefficiency of the bandar boat system," but, after an animated discussion, the majority preferred to appoint a committee to consider whether docks were expedient or not. The question was purely a commercial and financial one; there is no great engineering difficulty in constructing wet docks, but docks cannot be built without money, and the natural advantages of our harbour are so great, that it was doubtful whether the shipping and mercantile interests would use the docks in sufficient numbers to enable the Trust to realise the sum required to pay interest on loans, without charging higher rates than were paid under the bandar boat system for the transit from ship to shore. The Government of Sir Seymour FitzGerald, in March 1867, appointed a committee to investigate the subject, to which were nominated representatives of all branches of maritime commerce; but, unfortunately, this committee were unable to agree to a unanimous report; in the shipping interest Captain Henry, of the P. and O., approved, but Captain Methven, of the same Company, opposed the dock, in the railway interest General Rivers, Agent of the G. I. P. approved, but Mr. Currey, Agent for the B. B. and C. I. opposed; in the mercantile interest Mr. A. D. Grant, of the firm of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co. approved, but Mr. Alex Brown, of Messrs. Nicol and Co. opposed; even the engineers could not agree, for the approval of Mr. Russel Aitken was neutralised by the opposition of Colonel De Lisle; and the majority in favour of wet docks was only obtained by the Chairman, Mr. Bellasis, then Commissioner of Customs, giving his vote on that side. Whilst these discussions were going on, which seemed to the Bombay public only to intensify the darkness, which enveloped the dream of stately ships and towering masts in close proximity to the Bunia's shop, there was a ray of light which shone upon Government House—and ultimately was recognised at Simla—which pointed to the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate as the first step out of chaos, to be followed by the establishment of a Port Trust, and the construction of a series of wet docks, extending almost without a break from the Fort to Mazagon. The negotiations took long, and even then the vexed question was not laid at rest. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had come and gone, and Sir Philip Wodehouse had assumed the reins of Government, before it was finally decided that a wet dock should be built, and that it should be built on the Elphinstone Estate in preference to Mody Bay. The Port Trust was formed in June 1873, the plans were prepared by Mr. Ormiston, the money was provided as a loan by the Government of India under the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, and on the 11th of November 1875, the foundation stone of the dock was laid with Masonic honours by the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Since that time the work has progressed steadily, rapidly, and safely, under the careful supervision of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, and of the Resident Engineer, Mr. George Ormiston, and the able management of the contractors, Messrs. Glover and Co., until the present day when your Excellency has kindly consented to lay the last stone, and to admit the waters of the Indian Ocean. It would take up too much of your Excellency's time were I to recount all the battles that had to be fought before the foundation stone could be laid, all the difficulties that have been resolutely met, and victoriously overcome, during the 3½ years that this dock has been under construction; we have not yet reached the goal; and I must leave myself something to say hereafter, some day after the monsoon, when I hope to accompany your Excellency on board the May Frere, when she insists on exercising the sovereign right, which belongs to every British ship, of carrying the British flag wherever the ocean waters roll. I have only touched upon one broad phase of the question, which has recalled to your Excellency's mind the saying, *tot homines tot sententiæ*. Men have come and men have gone; not a single member of the Committee of 1866 is here to-day; Governors, members of Council, and Trustees all rule for a time, and then disappear; all is change; but the truth of the adage still remains "so many men so many opinions." The Committees of to-day are as uncertain and as contradictory as that of 1866; some of the ship masters floating yonder declare that they will not come into our dock when we open our gates and invite them to enter; and even our premature little brother at Colaba cries out from his rocky bed at the harbour mouth that our financial failure will be as huge as our preposterous dimensions. I will only add, Sir, that I mean to exemplify the truth of the proverb. I too will hold my own opinion, and I will venture to say that next October when your Excellency declares this Dock to be open, you will translate the adage in a somewhat free and liberal fashion, and, as you look around the crowded dock, will exclaim *tot homines tot sententiæ*—so many ships and only one dock!! Before resuming my seat, permit me, sir, the gratification of bringing to your notice the excellent services rendered by the engineers, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, and Mr. George Ormiston, and by the contractors, Mr. Glover and Mr. Lindsley. At a meeting held this afternoon the final completion certificates for the masonry and for the excavation of the dock were submitted to the Trustees, with Mr. Ormiston's final progress report, which shows that although the dock is both larger and deeper than was originally intended, though the amount of shed accommodation has been largely increased, and a 100-ton crane has been substituted for 60-ton shears, the whole work, including two channels of approach instead of one only, will be completed well within the sanctioned amount, 67 lakhs of rupees. In accepting the final completion certificates the Trustees have recorded the following Resolution:—"In accepting the completion certificates of the contracts between the Trustees and Messrs. Glover & Co., for the masonry, and excavation of the Prince's Dock, the Trustees have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which this large work has been carried out by Messrs. Glover & Co. The quality of the work is excellent, the progress has been constant and rapid, the workpeople have been contented, and the relations between the contractors and the Trustees and their engineers have been thoroughly cordial." And on Mr. Ormiston's final progress report the Trustees have expressed their satisfaction in the following terms:—"The Trustees consider that this report is very satisfactory. The dock has been completed in good time, the workmanship is excellent, and the outlay is within the sanctioned estimate, although the water area, depth of water, and length of walling has been increased. This result is due to the untiring energy and close supervision of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, and the Resident Engineer, Mr. George Ormiston, and the Trustees warmly congratulate them on the successful completion of a work with which their names will ever be associated." Your Excellency has on several occasions shown your interest in the work by minutely inspecting it whilst under construction, and I am therefore hopeful that your own personal knowledge will authorise an expression of your Excellency's concurrence in the two resolutions which have this day been unanimously voted by the Trustees.

H. E. Sir R. Temple said—Ladies and gentlemen,—The Chairman has rightly supposed that I do, after various personal inspections, declare my entire concurrence in the laudatory resolutions which have been passed by the Port Trustees to-day in favour of their principal executive officers. I must remind you in the first place, ladies and gentlemen, that to-day we are assembled to commemorate the completion of a wet dock, in particular as contradistinguished from the rest of the works of the Port Trust commission. The works of the commission have been recently so financially successful that I was challenged in one of the morning papers of this city to descant upon that tempting topic, but on this occasion I must restrain my steps from that promising field, that happy hunting ground for orators and statisticians. We may hope to reserve our remarks, on that topic, for a future occasion. I must to-day restricted be to this particular work of the wet dock. Gentleman, I am, as you also doubtless are, thankful to Colonel Baker for dealing so completely and succinctly with the history of this project. That relieves me from the necessity of going into these particulars, and enables me to proceed straight and direct to the more interesting topics of the moment, to the topics of the present and the future. There is one point in the history, however, to which I would venture to draw the attention of all our native friends present. You see, native gentlemen, what great differences of opinion there used to exist, how many authorities then deemed almost infallible, objected to this work; nevertheless you see how successfully it has been accomplished. You yourselves probably doubted its success; you now witness that success fulfilled to-day. Let me tell you for your comfort that this is always the case in all countries of the world with works of original improvement, like as you are now sceptical, so Europeans were formerly sceptical not only regarding this work, but I may say regarding all the earliest works in the Continent of Europe. From that example learn, I entreat you, to look with favour and with confidence to all future projects of improvement which may be submitted for your consideration. You may be assured that like as the proverb says "truth is great and will prevail," so science is powerful and will prevail, and will never fall short of its promised results. But there is one point further in Colonel Baker's historical narrative to which I must draw your attention for one moment. We cannot on this day forget the fact that three years ago the first stone of this dock was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with full masonic honours and with all the magnificent parepheralia which belong to the ancient craft of masons. I humbly hope that His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased hereafter to approve of our proceedings to-day and will learn with satisfaction the report which we are able to make. For consider what that report is. Not only has the programme which was set forth under his august and gracious auspices fully carried out to the letter, but more than the letter, for positively the work which he inaugurated has been completed with larger proportions, for less expenditure and in a much shorter time than was then anticipated. Now, gentlemen, as I told you, we are to-day considering the completion of the wet dock. I need not stop to describe to you the difference between a wet dock and a dry dock, but at all events I may impress upon you that a wet dock is a very different thing from basins, from piers, from wharves, and from other appliances which are used by all civilized nations for the benefit of shipping. A wet dock particularly differs from a basin in that it has gates, whereas a basin has not. Therefore it is that a wet dock is always considered a work of the highest description. McCulloch, the greatest authority on such subjects, declares that "wet docks are generally constructed with gates to retain the water; ships are admitted at high water and, the gates being shut, are kept constantly afloat". Now, wet docks of this kind, forming the highest description of works, are very seldom executed. This wet dock which is completed to-day is the first work of the kind yet constructed in all Asia. I may perhaps admit the existence of that lowly brother dock to which Colonel Baker alluded, the bantling which looks like a fine baby elephant by the side of a full grown tusker, a little dock that has three acres as compared to that grand expanse of thirty acres of water which you see before you. Nevertheless the owners of that dock, Messrs. Sassoon and Company are fully entitled to the credit which always pertains to inventors and to first originators. (Applause.) But the fact remains that ours is the first wet dock of large proportion which has been constructed in Asia. Think of that for a moment, gentlemen of Bombay, think that a work which is nowhere else to be found, that which Hongkong and Shanghai and Singapore and Rangoon and Batavia and Calcutta and even Sydney and Melbourne have not, you possess from this day forth. On the American coast of the Atlantic, where tidal effect is not so great and where the cities are built on the banks of tidal rivers, and also in many inland seas like the Mediterranean, no necessity arises for the construction of wet docks. Thus, gentlemen of Bombay, we have in this dock what is not possessed by New York or New Orleans, Rio Janeiro, or Buenos Ayres, or by the great ports of the Mediterranean, by Marseilles, by Venice, by Trieste, by Alexandria, or by Constantinople. But wet docks, owing to the height of the tides, are very often constructed on the north coast of the Continent of Europe, and especially on the coast of our native land, the United Kingdom. So then Bombay, having its wet dock, is united in a fair fellowship with such places as Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Amsterdam, and in a still fairer fellowship with many towns whose names are dear to all of us Englishmen—with the Thames at London with its seven sets of docks, with Southampton, with Liverpool, with Birkenhead, with Bristol, with Hull, with Great Grimsby, with Newcastle, South Shields, with Cardiff, with Dundee, with Leith and with Cork. I say that we are united with these, to us classic, and to everybody celebrated places, by a fair fellowship, viz. a community of science and skill in a high class of engineering. Not only is this wet dock a work of the highest description, but it is also a first class work of its kind, for although some docks, such as the Victoria Dock and the great dock at Birkenhead, have seventy acres and more, yet any dock which has an area of thirty acres is considered by engineers to be a first class work, and such a work you have, gentlemen of Bombay, now seen completed to-day. But, gentlemen, it is remarkable that this work has been completed with equal economy and rapidity. It has been constructed within the estimate of, say, sixty lakhs of rupees, or six hundred thousand pounds, notwithstanding that a larger area has been taken up, that deeper water has been allowed, and that increased hydraulic apparatus and enlarged shedding have been added. And then, as regards time, if you refer to the proceedings of the inaugural occasion when the Prince of Wales was present you will find that His Royal Highness was promised that the work should be completed in six years. Why, to-day it is completed, although only three years and a quarter have elapsed—that is, the work has been completed in little over half the time originally promised. (Applause.) Though we must acknowledge that great credit is due on this account to the engineers, we should also admit that there have been fortunate circumstances. When the six years' period was talked of it was thought that the basin would have to be cleared by dredging, but it has been found that the earth could be excavated. Although, after excavation it is wet at first it soon dries and then it can be used as "spoil" earth for the neighbouring works of reclamation. Now, gentlemen, our great works in Bombay, as I am free to confess having recently come from the Bengal side, frequently occasion a certain amount of honourable jealousy; it is always said that the works of Bombay might be very grand and very fine, but that they cost a great deal of money as compared to the moderate expenditure in the Hooghly at Calcutta. But really, gentlemen, studying the facts from financial and statistical points of view, we find that in Calcutta one-third of a million sterling, fully one-third of a million has been expended. I think the amount must be somewhat more, but at all events onethird of a million has been spent, and with that ten berths for ships have been provided at the jetties. In Bombay three-quarters of a million, indeed, have been or will be expended; that is, allowing for the expenditure together with the interest upon the capital, and with that twenty to thirty berths for ships will be provided; that is, treble the number of berths at Calcutta, so that if you take an average of cost, berth to berth, for the ships, it is probable that our average will be at least as cheap as the average of Calcutta. I rather think that our engineers will say that their average is cheaper. However, I will not go into a minute local comparison, which is seldom satisfactory; I only mention these broad facts to show you that despite the magnificence of our design, our construction has not been extravagant. And if only one-quarter of a million more shall be allowed, so that the total shall be brought up to one million, why we may have the Musjid basin close by turned into a wet dock and brought into connection with this wet dock, and then ten more berths for ships will be added, making up a total of forty berths. Now, with all this magnitude of work the question arises, shall we get sufficient custom from our friends, the merchants? Many people, gentlemen, are fond of saying that square rigged vessels will not come into this dock, that all this great expanse will be left to be filled by the native craft. Now, gentlemen, how stand the facts? Colonel Baker will provide in the dock 22 berths ordinarily for ships to lie alongside the walls; with great difficulty, at a pinch, he will be able to take eight more ships; that is, provide eight more berths, making up a total of thirty berths. Now there are, as we have ascertained, upwards of fifty square rigged vessels on an average lying in the harbour of Bombay—at busy seasons the average is often higher. Supposing only half of the average number of vessels enter this wet dock for loading and unloading, then the dock will be filled, and if anything like the whole of them shall enter the dock, why there will not be room enough. And is it likely they will not enter? Why, gentlemen, would you be surprised to hear that already applications have been received from all or nearly all the great steamer companies of the port; from the P. & O. Company for six berths, from the British India Steam Navigation Company for six berths, and from the Hall, the Clan, and the Anchor lines of steamers for two berths each, making other six berths, thus eighteen berths have already been applied for from these great companies, and we have two more companies to send in applications, viz, the Austrian Lloyd's and the Rubattino Companies. Say that they apply for two berths each, that will be four more berths. And then the troopships will want berths, two at least. Thus a total of twenty-four berths are already virtually applied for, that is more than the number which Colonel Baker can conveniently provide. Our friends of the companies with their usual foresight and sagacity, deeming that a severe competition is likely to set in, made their applications for berths months before the channels are ready for the entrance of the ships. We shall not be able indeed to allot them all the berths for which they have applied, we cannot allow the steamer companies to monopolize the whole of this wet dock, some provision must be made for the sailing vessels which are more numerous than the steamers. But I mention these facts merely to show you, gentlemen, how futile the supposition is that there will be a lack of custom for this wet dock. How futile the supposition is that there will be a lack of customers for this wet dock! Really upon the facts which I have mentioned you will be thinking that the dock is not large enough, that we ought to bear in mind the possibility of extension, and that, gentlemen, is the very possibility that we do bear in mind when we say "give us another quarter of a million, and we will turn the Musjid basin into a wet dock." Then as to the probability of a financial return. Many gentlemen present know how many Cassandra-like prophecies and sinister vaticinations have been made regarding the certainty that these docks will never pay. Now, consider for one instant the plain general facts. We have to provide interest upon three-quarters of a million sterling, and we have also to provide something for the very moderate working expenses which will be incurred. Interest and working expenses will bring up the annual total to four lakhs of rupees. I beg you to bear that in mind. Now take the income. Say that the annual average number of vessels entering this port is 1,000—I believe the number is rather more, but I take 1,000 as a good ground figure for the purposes of illustration. Assume these vessels to have on an average a tonnage of 1,200 tons, thus there will be 12,00,000 tons or 12 lakhs of tons. Then assume, as I will show you presently you have a right to assume, that there will be a payment of one rupee a ton; then upon twelve lakhs of tons there would be twelve lakhs of rupees, if all vessels entered the dock. But let us allow that they will not enter, that they cannot all enter, and deduct one-third for vessels which do not enter. Well, one-third deducted from twelve lakhs of rupees leaves eight lakhs, and the difference between this eight lakhs of income and this four lakhs of expenditure which I have just exhibited, makes a profit in favour of Colonel Baker and the Port Trust of four lakhs of rupees per annum. Upon general consideration this dock absolutely stands at this moment to make a profit of £40,000 a year to the port. Now, consider, gentlemen, how we get this rate of one rupee a ton. We get it simply upon the present rate of lighterage which is now charged by lighter boats, or what are called locally "bandar boats," for carrying goods to and fro, between the ships and the shore. This rate is very light just now; less than it has been for many years, owing to the depression in trade. Only a few years ago one rupee four annas was stated as the official rate of lighterage, and before that it was Re. 1-8, whilst in seasons of heavy traffic it is much more. Well, then you see that not only have we valid ground for assuming a rate of one rupee a ton, but also that this rate of one rupee will confer a great benefit on the trade irrespective of the financial benefit to the Port Trust. Why, if eight lakhs a year are produced by a rate of one rupee a ton, and if the lighterage rate had been Re. 1-4, the charge would have been ten lakhs. Therefore, the difference between ten lakhs and eight lakhs represents a saving of two lakhs a year to the trade of the port—to the merchants. Again, if the lighterage rate had been Re. 1-8, then the charge would have amounted to twelve lakhs, and the difference between this and the eight lakhs would represent a saving of four lakhs of rupees a year to the merchants, and so on according as the rate may be higher and higher. But besides the benefit of profit to the trade there is the consideration of the safety and the efficiency of the trade. Not a monsoon passes but what boats are wrecked by the squalls. There will be, too, a great saving effected by the stoppage of that pilfering and depredation which now goes on between the ships and the shore. The depredations have been set down approximately at several lakhs of rupees a year of dead loss to the merchants. That will now be saved. Besides, too, the economy of labour will release a mass of maritime labour for general employment and also hundreds of valuable native craft for employment elsewhere. If you refer to Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers," you will see how great the loss by theft from our vessels on the Thames used to be. They have estimated the annual loss by depredations at hundreds of thousands of pounds, whereas your loss is only estimated at tens of thousands of pounds. Besides these advantages which will be secured by the stoppage of this pilfering, there will be a saving of one and a half lakhs on the Government barges carrying troops between the shore and the troopships. Remember in the Abyssinian campaign the loss the Government sustained by demurrage and delay, and remember also what took place on the occasion of the Malta expedition. If any of my commissariat friends are present they will testify to you what an invaluable priceless boon upon that emergent occasion would have been the possession of a wet dock like this. Besides all this we must remember the great sanitary advantage which will be secured. All that fœtid mud, overrun with sewage and impregnated with every manner of abomination which is called locally by the euphonious name of "slob," and which used to be the fertile parent of cholera and many other diseases, is now disappearing, and by the new drainage scheme we shall prevent a mass of filth being pumped daily into this beautiful harbour. The native craft, which it was once said would fill this wet dock, will find no room here. They must go to the Musjid basin, and I hope before long a process of engineering eviction will be served upon them there so that they will have to go to other basins above and below this wet dock. Now, gentlemen, in conclusion it devolves upon me to recall to you the names of those who have secured the grand results which you see to-day. We ought never to forget them on occasions like the present. You doubtless know as old Bombay people, that this work was devised in the time of my predecessor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and carried on under Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Michael Kennedy being then Chief Engineering Secretary to the Government. More especially are we under obligations to the late Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Northbrook. In those days I myself had the honour of being his lordship's Finance Minister, and I can testify in the most emphatic manner to the enlightened interest which he took in this great project. Before we come to our local friends, the trustees, we ought not to forget that it was Mr. Arthur Crawford who was one of the first gentleman who ventilated and advocated this scheme in the then doubtful state of public opinion. (Applause.) Of the trustees, first and foremost, by common consent, stands Mr. Kitteridge, an American gentleman, whom we are delighted to see among us, and who has infused into our Anglo-Saxon community something of the trans-atlantic enterprise and spirit. (Applause.) Then we have the late Captain Henry, of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. LeMesurier, of the G. I. P. Railway, now in Egypt, Mr. Bythell, Mr. Hall, and then Major-General Ballard, who, as Chairman, had great labour in working the details and perfecting and maturing the plans of this great project. He was succeeded by a gentleman whose praises you will all join me in sounding—Colonel Baker. [Applause.] I am sure all the trustees, and especially the engineers, will testify to the strenuous and earnest support which they have universally received from Colonel Baker. As an engineer, of course, he sympathises in this magnificent project, but besides this as an administrator and as a financier be has done a very great deal to smooth away difficulties, and also to give a really vigorous impulse to this scheme. [Applause.] Then, before I come to the engineers let me remind you of the names of the contractors. When I mention the name of Mr. Glover, I commend a man who has done much, not only for Bombay, but for public works in India generally, a man whose name will long be remembered upon many and many a line of State railways. [Applause.] He has been most ably assisted by his resident partner, Mr. Lindsley. I hope Mr. Lindsley is present at this moment to see the completion—the approaching completion of his labours, and to hear the acclamation with which I am sure you will receive his name (Applause.) Then we come to the engineers. We have Mr. George Ormiston, the younger, long employed and trained, under his now distinguished, and I venture to think, celebrated brother, Mr. Thomas Ormiston. Before he took up his present duties Mr. George Ormiston was for many years employed in many of the docks in England, which I have to-day mentioned. And lastly, I come to the name of Mr. Thomas Ormiston. (Applause.) I can myself certify, having been Finance Minister at that time, that it was Mr. Thomas Ormiston who especially invented, and matured, and framed this project, who urged it first upon the local Government and then upon the Supreme Government, who fought its battles, reared it up in its vigorous youth, and now launches it forth so successfully upon the world of Bombay. But before he came to this great work he had ran a distinguished career. Nine years was he employed in the works of the Clyde Navigation, and of the Glasgow Harbour; for nine years did he serve among many harbours in England under Mr. Walker, the greatest harbour engineer of the age. Then he was employed first as designer and then as constructor for the fort in Plymouth Sound and then he came out to India for the first time as Chief Engineer to the Elphinstone Reclamation Company. After that he became the engineer of the Port Trust, and in that capacity has been engaged in constructing our lighthouse, and I know not how many more local works besides, but the greatest of all his works—his crowning labour I may say—is the construction of this wet dock. Surely it is a great thing that a man should have a statute erected to his memory, but better than the erection of a statue is for a man to have his name indissolubly connected with such a work as this, and so handed down to the gratitude of posterity. (Applause.) Right nobly has Mr. Ormiston finished his work. You have seen to-day, ladies and gentlemen, the magnificence of its proportions and the beauty of its materials. You have seen the cornish granite, the Demerara green-heart wood, the titanic crane, and the wrought Armstrong ironwork, and I venture to say that the iron, the timber and the granite, are each worthy one of the other, and that they make up a grand harmonious whole, a totality worthily representing the power of that commercial kingdom which has its basis in Bombay, and that world-wide mercantile connection which gravitates towards Bombay as its centre. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me remind you, that this wet dock like many other works you see around you, will be managed by a newly constituted Port Trust. We are apt to say that our municipal constitution works better than the Calcutta constitution, and Calcutta people will retaliate and say that their port trust constitution has worked better than ours. Whether that is the case I know not. Colonel Baker will hardly admit it. Still we are all unanimously resolved to have a change in our Port Trust constitution that change has now passed the local legislature and I hope it may soon become law, and that not only shall all mercantile classes be represented but that the non-official classes will also be represented together with the Government, and that everything will work harmoniously, that the merchants will be satisfied that nothing more is demanded of them than what is necessary, and that when our future income shall justify a reduction of the heavy charges upon the commerce of the port, that reduction will be immediately and unhesitatingly made. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, before dissolving this meeting let me express the hope that the day is not far distant when we may meet again, if not under this highly decorated roof, at least under some other tasteful structure to be erected by Col. Baker and Mr. Ormiston, for then we shall have even a gayer scene than the present, for then we shall see a long line of stately ships pursuing their march on the surface of the water from the harbour into the dock. When we see all that, and when also, the drainage works shall have been finished; when the whole foreshore shall be formed into one trust, when that trust shall have a reformed constitution, then we shall be able to say that Bombay has done its duty to its own harbour, and has carried out improvements in a manner befitting the transcendent geographical and commercial situation with which Providence has endowed Bombay. [Applause.]

The proceedings then terminated.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY did a graceful act in according his patronage on Thursday evening last, in recognition of Mr. Wilson's liberal treatment of the orphans and poor children of Bombay by admitting them free of charge to his entertainments. Besides Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Cursetjee Fordoonjee Parukh, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and other leading Parsi gentlemen testified by their presence their appreciation of Mr. Wilson's generous conduct; and as it was said to be a Parsi night, the members of that community mustered strong in the different classes of seats. The young Parsi Baronet, as he entered the pavilion, was greeted with a pealing round of cheers. The electric lights were throughout the evening powerfully brilliant without diffusing any heat within the pavilion. The members of the company seemed evidently to do their best to please their patrons. The Royal Western Skaters went through the comic skating act with more than usual vigour, tumbling down and tripping over each other as though they were made of bundles of straw;—but not a bone was broken. The experiments of "the Bombay dentist" upon his patient, with his huge pincers, and saw, and scissors, were provocative of side splitting laughter; although the *denouement* was a melancholy one, for the dentist succeeded in extracting a bad tooth only by killing his patient. We may say by the way that this comic act seemed to be a libel on the dentists at present practising in Bombay; for however rude and clumsy dentistry might have been in former times, its practise is now confined to gentlemen of considerable skill in their profession. Mr. Robert Johnson acquitted himself creditably on horseback in personating "the shipwrecked mariner"—raising up his hands at one moment in silent prayer to God for protection in the hour of his peril, and at another clutching to his heart the Union Jack as dearer far than life itself. Miss Laurina Gregory improves wonderfully in her performances on the tight-rope, and by the grace which she throws into her acts she is making considerably to her popularity. The evolutions by Arthur and William Gregory on the flying double trapeze have been for some time, and must continue to be, one of the principal sources of attraction to the Circus. They seem as full of peril to the performer as they are marvellous to the beholder. Indeed such precision and neatness are shown in the execution of each part that, like the Turk, the two Gregorys seem determined to "brook no brother near the throne." As the Gregorys are on the double trapeze, so must Talbot Shields be acknowledged to be on horseback—without a rival. His personation of the "bounding Jockey" was a feat of horsemanship which must be seen to be duly appreciated. The evening's entertainment concluded with the comic sketch entitled "The Parsi's ride to Paris" on a revolving wheel.

To-night a grand change of programme is advertised, one of the principal features being "the Loop of Life."

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning the 13th inst. at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 19th inst. on board the Ship Hoogomont at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Easter Eve—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 7-30 a. m. Full Choral Evensong, 5-30 p. m.

Easter Day—Celebration of the Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon and 2nd Celebration, 11 a.m. Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop, 6 p.m.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion, and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver pancreas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience, and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative powers of Holloway's Pills.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF POTATOES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.
50 bags potatoes.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
1 Bareilly cart with horse, harness, &c.
1 Pair shed-bred mare gelding 15-1.
1 Sociable with a pair of Arab horses and harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 28 cases perfumery and glassware, consisting of white straight billiard, bent, and assorted fancy pipes in bones and cases, meerschaum cigar tubes in velvet boxes, mouth harmonicans, fancy walking sticks, perfumed hair-oil in bottle, fancy boxes consisting of perfumery and soap, perfumery, pomade, tooth and violet powder, glass pillar and chamber candlesticks, glass plates, glass salt-cellars, glass decanters, tapered tumblers, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one canopy barouche, built by Lewis of Salisbury, with a pair of Arab gelding, one circular glass fronted miniature brougham with a dim colour Persian horse, valuable birds, single and double barrelled guns and rifles in cases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon General Stewart. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, tea set, a set of spoons and forks in case, double branched table candlesticks, cutlery, single and double barelled guns and rifles in cases, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture (made to order), such as elaborately carved circular and pier tables, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, teapoys, bookshelves, handsome French polished English pattern easy, reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, davenport, sofa, side, writing and card tables, velvet pile carpet, a mahogany piano by "Stoddart and sons," valuable birds such as malabar whistling, thrush, shrikes, bul bul, parrot, &c., handsome Madras pattern cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval, glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 p. m.
1 English built canopy barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, with a pair of powerful Arab gelding.
1 circular glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful dun-color Persian horse.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.
On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned.
1,000 railway sleepers.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.
On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters.
H H A B—35 bags of Mauritius sugar damaged, ex Olive Branch.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN AT NICOL BUNDER, PORT TRUST SIDING'S.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, at risk and expense of the owner to defray railway charges.
30 bags Moongh. } Marked G. Dhur and J.=, 5.
75 bags Muth. }
Consigned at Delhi on the 1st January 1879, by S. T. Monalal to Gangadhur as 105 bags Moongh.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Jewraj Madhowjee—
358-59—2 cases White Nansook Dorias.
362-64—2 do. White Leno Cross Overs.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, F. P. blackwood house, hold furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, one English built four seated open carriage with a powerful grey mare and harness, &c., &c., the property of J. T. Lindsley, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soundy and Co's rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.
Catalogues will be published, and the pictures on view three days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the firm of Abdoolaly Dawood Khan:—
A D & Co.—S X—2-3—A P—129—3 cases Thread, ex Columbia.
A P & Co.—S—1815—1 case spectacles, ex Avondale.
A. D. S. Co.—1643—1 case gilt chairs, ex-Avondale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French polished open carved blackwood household furniture, very best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large rich pier glasses, a small billiard table with cues, balls, &c., 6 and 3 lights hanging kerosine and gas lamps, a sympathetic mahogany grand piano, by Crust Kaps, one English built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, one English built mail phaeton, one English built circular glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful flea-bitten grey horse, and harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs pots &c., &c., the property of J. C. D. Aguiar, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.
A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 cases T red prints.
10 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases cotton merino.
1 case tellephones.
5 cases white mulls.
A quantity of silk piecegoods of various descriptions.
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Abdoolally Dawood Khan, ex s.s. Standard:—
3489
A D S 1/2 2 cases 480 packets white ball thread.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Hajee Vulley Hajee Khumisan:
H V H K J S } 3154 1 case fancy goods, ex Mongolia.
1-3 3 „ white ball thread, ex Atalanta
100 1 „ fancy goods, ex Alabama.
4-5 2 „ white ball thread, ex Afghan.
3154 1 „ fancy goods, ex Hindoostan.
3154 1 „ „ ex Lord Eslington.
75 1 „ samples, ex do.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. J. A. Pereira, executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Bernardo Rodrigues, the undermentioned valuable properties.
FIRSTLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the oart Nigdowry, Lower Girgaum, facing the Candawady Road, assessed under No. 25, and bounded on the north by the house of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the west by the property of Bernando Rodrigues, and on the east by the property of Bal Dinajee, admeasuring 241 square yards or thereabouts.
SECONDLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, adjoining the above, assessed under No. 26, and bounded on the north by the property of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the West by a public passage, and on the east, by the property of Bernardo Rodrigues, admeasuring 215 square yards or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, where the plans could be seen.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Baboola Tank, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. R. C. Smith, the whole of the valuable hotel furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, mahogany square pianoforte, &c., belonging to the Smith's Private Hotel.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE AT JUNGEERA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jungeera, by order of the Administrator-General:—
The Steam Launch "Rose," No. 3940, of the burthen of 13 62-100 tons, as she now lies at Jungeera, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Broadfoot.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Yarn, Cotton Waste and unserviceable Iron, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, Limited, at Parell, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following, viz:—
A large collection of yarns of different numbers, cotton waste of all sorts, old iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of furniture and a large collection of blackwood, teakwood, and dealwood boxes, &c., &c., at the compound of the old High Court.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the Official Assignee the following, viz:—
Glass door cupboards, presses, pigeon holes, almira, bookstands, chairs, and a large collection of blackwood, teakwood, and dealwood boxes, trunks, tin boxes, paper boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and C., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex "Olive Branch":—

E M	48	Bags	damaged	Mauritius	Sugar.	
H S M A	25	„	„	„	„	
H E S	25	„	„	„	„	
H M J	30	„	„	„	„	
S E	30	„	„	„	„	
H S S & Co.	105	„	„	„	„	
T Y	25	„	„	„	„	
A A	25	„	„	„	„	
H T R	28	„	„	„	„	
H S P & Co.	254	„	„	„	„	
K J	25	„	„	„	„	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. FUEL.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. W. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler-Makers, Manchester, having obtained the FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition for the GALLOWAY COMPOUND ENGINE and BOILER against a strong competition of Engineers from all parts of the world. The Judges gave the award on three special points, viz., economy in fuel which was considerable; secondly, the patent cut of value combined with strength for high pressure; thirdly, superior workmanship and simplicity. We have APPOINTED Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co., Bombay, our SOLE AGENTS for BRITISH INDIA, and desire all references to be made to them, who, will furnish all particulars, prices, &c.

Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have in stock in Bombay 25,000 Spindles cotton spinning and preparing machinery with stores of every description to suit. Also Horizontal Compound Engine, 23" High-pressure Cylinder, 38" Low, 6 ft. Stroke, Compound High-pressure 83. (All the above are new.) Also one Bailing Hydraulic Press for Piece-Goods 12" Ram, 2 Portable Engines 8 and 10 H. P., 45 Cotton Jins, 20,000 Mule Spindles, 10 Tons Change Wheels, 10 Tons Shafting. Every description of sundry Mill Stores, Loose Boss and Top Rollers, 600 Drums and Pulleys, all sizes from 12" to 70," Hose Ripping, Roller Leather, Roller and Clearer Flannel.
Printed Lists on application.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.

27, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings.
P. S.—Mr. Scott who has had a long and extensive experience in the sale and purchase of all classes of Machinery will be glad to report and value Mills or Factories on most reasonable terms.

HANBURY & COMPANY,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
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A novelty in a Breakfast or corner cruel made in best Electro Silver plate, with richly Cut Glass Bottles, and Spoon complete.
At St. Petersburg, in January, 1874, during the marriage rejoicings of the Duke of Edinburgh, imperial bear hunts were one of the chief features of the festivities. A bear shot by the Prince of Wales has been mounted, by order of His Royal Highness, by Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, and now stands in Marlborough House. The bear is so designed as to form a novel and useful, to say nothing of an inimitably discreet Dumb Waiter. He stands erect on his feet (like the tutular deity of Bern when offered a cabbage leaf,) and carries in his fore-paws a large tray available for wine, cigars, or dessert. Another bear has been similarly mounted by Mr. Ward for Lord Suffield. Through an oversight of his guide Lord Suffield, while hunting, came suddenly upon a snowed-up cave, in which were lying a she-bear and two cubs. The danger was imminent, as Mrs. Bruin appeared infuriated at the intrusion, but by a happy shot in the breast His Lordship killed her at once. The two cubs were left to grow up for further sport, as they were considered big enough to take care of themselves, but the skin and skull of the mother were secured and forwarded to London.
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Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
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It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
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Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
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The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the Internationa; Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress, in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

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PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
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Marine Soap	per box	1	4	Tooth Brushes, the best		0	10
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Genuine Eau de Cologne		2	0	Tooth Powder		1	8
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 21.

The Zulu campaign still engages more attention than any question of domestic politics. The subject has been before Parliament in one shape or another almost every day this week, and next week there are to be set debates upon it in both Houses. When the mail closed last Friday the House of Commons was in the midst of what is called a "scene," which was more appropriate to the latitude of Versailles than of Westminster. Mr. Edward Jenkins, who is not one of the most popular men in the House, asked the Government whether they intended to make any change in the military command in South Africa. The Chancellor of the Exchequer curtly replied, "No, sir, as at present advised, we have no such intention," and this emphatic announcement elicited a storm of cheers from the Ministerialists, who evidently thought Mr. Jenkins had received his quietus. The member for Dundee, however, immediately rose and moved the adjournment of the House, in order to enable him to "make a few remarks." He was received with a storm of yells and "Oh oh" from the Ministerial side, but he persevered in his attempt to address the House, although not a sentence could be heard owing to the continuous shouts and groans with which he was assailed. The speaker, on being appealed to, decided that Mr. Jenkins was not out of order, although "the course he was taking was highly inconvenient." Mr. Jenkins again endeavoured to proceed with his speech, but was met with cries of "Withdraw" from both sides of the House. He still refused to give way, and the consequence was that for fully an hour the House was filled with all sorts of discordant noises, every now and then by appeals to the speaker to stop Mr. Jenkins, and by the remonstrances of the latter with honourable gentlemen near him who were trying to persuade him to sit down. His principal supporter was Mr. Biggar, whose shrill "hear hears" could be distinctly recognised amidst the tumult, and who once went so far as to usurp the prerogative of the speaker and to "name" an honourable member for interrupting Mr. Jenkins. The member for Dundee, having at length exhausted his notes, resumed his seat amidst a shout of delight from his opponents, who were, however, considerably amazed when Sir Robert Peel rose and warmly supported Mr. Jenkins. Colonel Mure and Mr. Chaplin followed, and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Hartington added a few words in deprecation of the scene which had occurred, and the business of the evening was proceeded with. On the same evening there was some warm feeling on the question shown in the House of Lords. Lord Thurlow having in a question, respecting the court of inquiry appointed by Lord Chelmsford on the disaster at Isandula (or Isandlana, as it is spelt in the official documents), hinted that the court was "packed," Lord Longford and Lord Bury indignantly repudiated this insinuation as a covert attack on the honour of the officers concerned.

Another phase of the question was the subject of inquiries in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday. It had been rumoured that the real obstacle in the way of the supersession or recall of Lord Chelmsford is the telegram from the Queen sent by Colonel Stanley to Lord Chelmsford expressing not only "sympathy" with the troops in Natal, but "confidence" in their commander. It has been asserted that this telegram was despatched by Colonel Stanley without consulting his colleagues, who thus found themselves precluded from making a change in the military command at the Cape without putting the Queen in a false position. In reply to questions on the subject put by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons and by Lord Truro in the House of Lords, two different Ministerial versions of the incident were given. Colonel Stanley stated that he did not think it necessary to trouble his colleagues on the matter, and was solely responsible for the transmission of the message. Lord Beaconsfield, on the contrary, said that "constitutional usage" had been observed in the matter. "This, like every other public act of the Sovereign, had been done on the responsibility of Her Majesty's advisers." As nobody doubts that Colonel Stanley's statement was strictly correct, the Premier seems to have been again drawing upon his imagination for his facts.

The long pending debate on the whole policy of the war is, as I have stated, now definitely fixed for next week. An identical resolution on the subject is to be moved in both Houses—in the Lords on Tuesday by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and in the Commons on Thursday by Sir Charles Dilke. The terms of the resolution are as follows:—"That this House, while willing to support Her Majesty's Government in all necessary measures for defending the possessions of Her Majesty in South Africa, regrets that the ultimatum which was calculated to produce immediate war should have been presented to the Zulu King without authority from the responsible advisers of the Crown, and that an offensive war should have been commenced without imperative and pressing necessity or adequate preparation." Colonel Mure in the House of Commons proposes to add to the resolution an expression of regret "that hostilities were commenced with inadequate forces and under a total miscalculation of the strength of the Zulu army, notwithstanding the full information the Government had received on that point, and the warnings of Sir Bartle Frere that hostilities were unavoidable." Mr. Hanbury will move "the previous question," and it is supposed that the Government will support this amendment. The leaders of the Liberal party in both Houses are understood to have approved of the resolution, as it now stands, and it will probably receive the almost unanimous support of the Liberal party. It is rumoured, too, that the Government are afraid not only that it may receive some active support on the Conservative side of the House, but that many of their supporters may refuse to record their votes. The Cabinet sat on Tuesday for three hours, and is to hold another meeting to-morrow; and reports are current that the Ministry are contemplating an endeavour to extricate themselves from the somewhat awkward position in which they find themselves by sending out Lord Napier of Magdala with full powers to deal temporarily with all civil as well as military questions, and thus supersede both Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford. The fact that Lord Napier left England yesterday on his return to Gibraltar does not, however, make this story very probable, as far as he is concerned. If any project of the kind is contemplated, its execution may depend on the character of the next news from Natal. The general tenor of the news received by the last mail continued to be favourable; but any further failure on the part of Lord Chelmsford might, and probably would be, fatal to the Ministry. As to the report of the court of inquiry which reached England at the end of last week, the general opinion appears to be that it does not carry the matter much farther than where Lord Chelmsford's despatch left it. It is mentioned that among the officers shut up with Colonel Pearson at Ekowe are a son of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., and a brother of "Rob Roy" Macgregor.

Among the general Parliamentary incidents of the week are a defeat of the Government by a majority of one on a motion made by Col. Arbuthnot for a Royal commission to inquire into the question of pay, promotion, and conditions of service and retirement in the Artillery and Engineers; a further development of the obstructive policy of Mr. Parnel and Mr. Biggar on discussing the army estimates which bodes ill for the despatch of business during the session; and the surrender of the Government to the Scotch members on the vexed question of the abolition of the law of hypothec. Lord Elcho, who opposes the abolition, attributed the sudden conversion of the Government on the question to the candidature of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian, and there is very little doubt that he is right, and that it is another attempt to "dish the Whigs," by removing a long standing Scotch grievance. The Government have again introduced a County Board's Bill; but the general verdict upon it seems to be that it is a very weak measure, introduced in order to fulfil a pledge, but never intended to pass. They have also announced that they think it desirable that before the dissolution of Parliament the vacancies in the House of Commons caused by the disfranchisement of Bridgwater, Beverley, Sligo, and Cashel should be filled up, but Sir Stafford Northcote added, in making this announcement, "There's no immediate hurry," at which the Conservatives laughed and cheered loudly—taking this remark to mean that not only would there be no dissolution this year, but at no very early period in 1880. Indeed, if the rumour as to what was stated at a recent conference of delegates of Conservative associations be true, there is likely to be little disposition on the part of the Ministry to dissolve until they are compelled to do so; for it is said that the Conservative agents fear that at present at least 30 seats now held by their party are insecure in the event of an immediate election.

The alarming revelations of this year's Indian Budget are attracting a good deal of attention; and the necessity of some vigorous measures being taken to cut down the expenditure is being urged on the Government. Mr. Fawcett has given notice of a series of resolutions on the subject, and Sir George Balfour is also going to invite the attention of the House of Commons "to the peril to our rule in India by the present disorder of the finances," and to move a resolution declaring control to be "lax and inefficient." Last night Mr. Fawcett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could not make some arrangement for securing an early discussion of the Indian Budget, and Sir Stafford Northcote promised that the subject should be brought before the House earlier than usual, "probably in the month of May." Similar promises have often been made, but I remember few instances in which they have been fulfilled. Mr. Childers had also a notice on the paper to ask the Government whether they would take into consideration the expediency of appointing a Royal commission on the finances of India, but the question was not put.

General Roberts's expulsion from his camp of the *Standard's* special correspondent has been the subject of much comment this week, the *Standard* having reprinted from the Indian papers the whole of the correspondence on the subject. On Monday night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Anderson tried to get some information on the subject from Mr. Stanhope, but he was not very successful, the under-Secretary for India saying that he knew nothing about the matter beyond the statement that had appeared in the newspapers, whose accuracy he had no reason to doubt. To one of Mr. Anderson's questions—whether it was in accordance with regulations that staff officers should be employed as newspaper correspondents—Mr. Stanhope made no reply. The question was repeated by Mr. Anderson last night, and Colonel Stanley replied that such employment of officers was contrary to the regulations, and that if it was done, it was done on the responsibility of the general in command. The *Standard*, in printing the correspondence between its late correspondent and General Roberts, said that the General had been good enough to send it letters written by Captain Pretyman; but, it added, "we need scarcely say we have not printed them. We cannot allow even commanders of columns to appoint the correspondents of this journal. Dismiss them they may. Replace them they cannot." The *Standard* has further retaliated upon General Roberts by quoting an extract from an article in a Russian military paper criticising very unfavourably the general's tactics in Khost, and pronouncing the expedition into that district to have been a "complete failure." The editor of the *Standard*, Mr. Mudford, has just had the compliment paid him of being elected a member of the Carlton Club. Not many years ago he was a Parliamentary reporter for the papers, and he is now, by the will of its late proprietor, its irremoveable editor. There is no doubt that under his management it has attained a position it never held before, and its enterprise in the collection of news is now exceeded by none of its competitors.

The suspicions which were some time ago expressed of another "secret agreement" between the English and Russian Governments are revived by rumours which come from Berlin, that a Russian force of 20,000 men is being conveyed across the Caspian from Baku and Petropavlosk with the supposed object of operating against Merv. Sir Stafford Northcote, when questioned on the subject last night, merely said that the Government had no information which would justify them in stating what the probable destination of the Russian force in question would be; and this morning a Berlin telegram quotes a statement from a Russian paper that "England has apparently consented to the occupation of Merv by the Russians." People in this country who are likely to know are giving currency to similar rumours; and the supposition is that England is to make some corresponding advance from her side in order to neutralise the Russian occupation of Merv.

The Queen's visitors at Windsor have now all gone home again, except the King and Queen of the Belgians, who are spending a few days in London, and on Tuesday next her Majesty herself sets out for the "paradise on earth," as it has been described by a gushing correspondent, of Baveno, in Italy. The treaty between her Majesty and the German Emperor respecting the Duke of Connaught's marriage has been issued during the week as a Parliamentary paper. The Queen engages that the Duke shall secure to his wife the sum of £1,500 a year for "her sole and separate use;" and if she should become a widow she is to receive for the rest of her lifetime an annuity of £6,000 a year. The Emperor gives the Princess a dowry of £15,000, one half of which is to be considered as a marriage portion such as princesses of the royal Prussian house are entitled to, and the other half as a special gift of his Majesty. It appears that some of the "descriptive reporters" who undertook to furnish accounts of the wedding last week drew rather largely upon their imagination for some of their facts. According to one of these gentlemen, the Chinese ambassador and his wife were the centre of attraction at Windsor on their arrival from London, and circumstantial details were given of the dress of the lady who was, it was stated, "resplendent in all the colours of the rainbow." It turns out that neither the ambassador nor his wife, nor any member of the Chinese Legation, was present. Another reporter who sent to his employers a detailed account of the ceremony within the chapel was, I am assured by one who was present, ignominiously expelled at a very early stage of the proceedings. The accuracy of this gentleman's information may be judged from the circumstance that he described the Princess of Wales as "dressed in black, trimmed with white," whereas it appears from the official account that her royal highness wore a dress of "pearl coloured brocade" and a train of "the darkest amethyst velvet." The Chinese ambassador seems to be a favourite subject for the exercise of the inventive faculty of the penny-a-liners; for a short time ago an account was printed of his excellency's carriage having been smashed by an omnibus in London, and the ambassador himself having been taken to a neighbouring house in a state of insensibility, when, as a matter of fact, he was not in England at the time, and no such accident happened to anybody.

The position of affairs in Eastern Europe is anything but satisfactory. England, Germany, and Austria are, it is said, agreed that the Berlin Treaty must be carried out in its entirety, and the Russian proposals for a conference on the subject have utterly failed. All the news that comes from Eastern Roumelia, however, goes to show that the retirement of the Russian troops will be followed by a vast Bulgarian rising, for which every preparation is being made, and that the last state of these unhappy provinces will be, if not worse at least as bad as the first. The Russian Government continues officially to profess its resolve to carry out the treaty faithfully, but the Russian newspapers are asserting that its literal execution will be impossible, and that the Russian occupation must be prolonged in order to prevent massacre. What will be the upshot of the business it is not easy to see; according to a statement which comes from Berlin this morning, the Powers themselves are going to take measures to forestal the threatened rising.

In France there is still a good deal of political disquiet. In spite of the recent victory of the Ministry on the impeachment question, the position of M. Waddington is not considered very secure. He is thought not to be exactly the right man in the right place, and there have been rumours of his probable retirement from the Premiership, retaining simply the office of Foreign Minister. The members of the De Broglie and Rochebouet ministries have been protesting against the vote of censure passed by the Chamber, and they talk of appealing against it to the law courts on the ground that the Chamber has exceeded its power; but how the courts are to interfere it it is difficult to understand. M. Jules Ferry, the new Minister of Public Instruction, has caused a flutter in clerical circles by two educational measures, one of which would deprive unauthorised congregations of the right of keeping schools, the Jesuits being principally aimed at in the measure. The bill is sure to provoke a violent controversy, but it is expected that it will be adopted by the liberal majority in both Chambers.

The floods in Hungary are subsiding, but the destruction of life and property has been lamentable. It is believed that 2,000 persons have perished, and out of 6,000 houses only about 260 are now habitable. Great sympathy has been expressed in this country for the sufferers, and a fund for their relief opened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House has in a few days run up to nearly £7,000. The Prince of Wales has sent £100 to the fund, with a letter in which he expresses his grateful remembrance of the cordial reception he met with at Pesth in 1873. The Empress of Austria has, in consequence of the calamity, brought her hunting visit to Ireland to a sudden termination, and she leaves for Vienna on Sunday.

The appeals on behalf of shareholders and trustee shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank came on for hearing in the House of Lords yesterday, and are expected to occupy two or three weeks. The first case taken up is that of William Muir and others, and is known as the trustee test case—the question raised being whether trustees who have accepted a transfer of shares in trust are as partners of the bank personally liable to the full extent of their means, or merely to the extent of the trust estate which they administer.

Mr. Cross has found that the statement of Peace respecting the innocence of the young Irishman Habron, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of a policeman at Whalley Range, is so fully corroborated by other facts, that he has ordered the man's release, and he is to receive a grant from the Queen's Bounty by way of compensation. Habron was released on Tuesday, and has become for a day or two quite a popular hero, having been interviewed by "enterprising" reporters, and all his sayings and experiences and emotions duly "set in a note book" and published for the edification of newspaper readers. This fresh addition to the history of the career of the late Mr. Peace will, it is to be feared, have the effect of still further deepening the impression which that notorious criminal seems to have made upon the public mind. Of this fresh illustrations are occurring every week. A few days ago a servant-girl committed suicide, leaving behind her a letter stating that she felt sure as Peace had been forgiven that she need have no fear on her own account. About the same time a little boy was so struck with the picture of the execution of the convict that he went home and tried to see how he himself would look in a similar position, and was shortly afterwards found dead by his mother. Yesterday's papers reported a similar case, in which a boy had hung himself while "playing at Peace," and it was stated at the inquest that four boys have lost their lives in this manner since the execution of Peace. In a town in the West of England, some taproom conversation on the same subject ended in an impromptu amateur execution being got up, the unfortunate man who was compelled by force to act the part of the condemned criminal being so much injured that he has had to keep his bed ever since. In Liverpool, a woman had lent a "Life of Peace" to a neighbour, who would not return it until she had thoroughly perused it, and, when the lender complained of the delay, struck her on the head with a poker and rendered her insensible. Even the clergy are catching the contagion, if a statement is to be credited that a Lancashire clergyman who had announced a sermon on the Whally Range murder had the placard advertising the sermon headed, in large letters, with the word "Christ our Peace."

The prospectus of the Royal Italian Opera for the season of 1879 has now been issued, and has disappointed some of the expectations that had been formed respecting it. "Carmen" is not to be produced after all, Madame Patti persisting in her refusal to appear in it, nor is Gounod's "Polyeucte" to be given, as was expected. It may be that this is reserved for Madame Albani, whose name does not appear in the programme—owing, it is rumoured, to certain interesting domestic reasons. The idea of producing Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" has also been abandoned at the last moment—the subject having no doubt been found difficult of adaptation to the English stage. The only new works actually promised are two out of the following four operas—M. Massenet's "Roi de Lahore," which has been very successful in Paris; "Le Pré aux Clercs" by Hérold, the composer of "Zampa"; the Marquis d'Ivry's "Les Amants de Verone," a new operatic version of "Romeo and Juliet;" and "Suzanne" by M. Paladhile, only known in England by his "Mandolinata," which Gardoni used to sing so charmingly. "Suzanne" is based on a story of English life, and has been very successful at the Opera Comique in Paris. The repertory of the house, it is stated, now contains 55 operas, so that there is plenty of room for giving variety to the performances independent of any novelty. The list of singers contains most of the old names—Patti, Thalberg, Heilbron, Nicolini, Capoul, Gayarre, Graziani, and others. In addition to these Mdlle. Alwina de Valleria has emigrated from Her Majesty's to Covent Garden, and twelve singers are promised who have not yet been heard in England. Among them are M. Lassalle, the principal baritone, and M. Gailhard, the principal bass from the Grand Opera in Paris, Mdlle. Rosine Bloch, a contralto from the same establishment; Mdlle. Turolla, who is to take the principal part in "Suzanne," and of whom great things are expected; a new Scandinavian singer, Mdlle. Schau, who is said to have a remarkably high soprano voice; and others unknown to fame. There is some talk of Madame Patti appearing as Selika in L'Africaine, an impersonation which she is said to have long thought of, but never yet attempted. The season is to commence on the 8th of April. Nothing has been heard yet of Mr. Mapleson's plans; but I understand that the rumour that Mr. Santley is about to rejoin that company is untrue: he has at present no intention of returning to the stage. Perhaps that eminent baritone would be a greater favourite with operatic managers if he would disguise his name by the addition of some foreign terminology. A story has just come from Italy that a "Signor Omani," a new bass, whose praises are being loudly sounded by the Italian papers, is no other than Mr. O'Mahony, formerly of Cork, and a member of the press, who, possessing a fine bass voice, has resolved to follow the example of his fellow countryman Mr. Foley (Signor Foli) and adopt the career of a vocalist.

Among the pictures at the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition will be one by Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson) representing Dr. Brydon—the sole member of the Kabul force who escaped alive and without being captured from the terrible massacre in 1842,—coming within sight of the walls of Jallalabad in an almost exhausted condition; a second picture by Mrs. Butler will represent an Irish recruiting scene. Mr. Herkomer will send to the Grosvenor Gallery a large water-colour drawing 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, which is said to be the largest work in water colours ever attempted. The scene will be a group of peasants in a drinking booth in a picturesque part of the Bavarian highlands. Mr. Herkomer is also at work on a portrait of Mr. Tennyson, whose guest he has lately been for several weeks. Mr. Cecil Lawson will again contribute several landscapes to the Grosvenor Gallery, where his works of that class formed a prominent feature of last year's exhibition. While writing of pictures, I may mention that the portraits which have for many years been so hidden away in the British Museum as to be practically valueless are to be transferred to the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington. The natural history collection will also before long be transferred to South Kensington, where a fine new building has been erected for their reception, and is now fast approaching completion. This will give the Museum authorities more room for the display of their enormous collection of antiquities and sculptures.

Collectors of autographic treasures and choice editions of books had a field-day at Christie's last week, when the library and collection of autographs belonging to the late Baron Heath, for many years the Italian Consul-General in London, was disposed of. Baron Heath had collected into three large quarto volumes a large number of letters and documents relating to Napoleon I and his family, many of them autographs. There was only one autograph of Napoleon himself in the collection—a short and very illegible letter written from Arras to Josephine in 1804, but there were several official documents with minutes scribbled in the margin by the Emperor in almost illegible characters and bad spelling. The rarity of autographs of Napoleon is well known to collectors, and this of course added to the interest taken in the sale of this collection, which also included the marriage certificate of Napoleon and Josephine and autograph letters of various members of the Bonaparte family, of Josephine, and of the Empress Marie Louise. One volume was filled with letters, documents, portraits and views relating to Napoleon's captivity in St. Helena, and another with letters of Napoleon's Ministers, Marshals, and Generals. The entire collection sold for £451-10. Three volumes of autographs and portraits of English and foreign dramatic and musical celebrities, including Garrick, Mrs. Robinson ("Perdita"), Edmund Kean, Talma, Grisi, Cherubini, Beethoven, and Weber, sold for £210; and the entire sale, including the library of choice books in the Greek and Latin classics, and many rare Italian and French works, mostly in fine bindings, realised upwards of £2,630.

One or two new books of some interest are announced. Mr. Robert Browning is about to publish a volume of "Dramatic Idylls." They will be six in number, and from their titles it would appear that they will be of a somewhat varied character. They are respectively named "Martin Kelph," "Pheidippides," "Halbert and Hob," "Ivan Ivanovitch," "Tray," and "Ned Bratts." Another volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is advancing towards completion, and will be published in May. General Valentine Baker's history of his experiences during the recent war is to appear immediately under the title of "The War in Bulgaria." A work which will be read with much interest in more countries than one is Prince Metternich's autobiography, with a mass of documents appended relating to most of the leading European statesmen and other notabilities of the first thirty or forty years of the present century. The book is to be published simultaneously in Vienna, Paris, and London. Other works announced are a new volume of Mr. J. R. Green's interesting "History of the English People," a new novel by Mr. George Meredith entitled "The Egoist, a Comedy in Narrative;" and a history of the Charterhouse Hospital and School, by Dr. W. Haig-Brown, head-master of the School.

Chess-players will hear with regret of the death of Professor Anderssen, of Breslau, one of the most distinguished players of our time. In 1851, when he was 33 years of age, he carried off the first prize at the international tournament held in London on the occasion of the Great Exhibition of that year, defeating Mr. Staunton, M. Kieseritski, and other players of the first rank. He also won a cup of the value of 100 guineas given at a tourney held under the auspices of the London Chess Club, and excited so much admiration by his play that his English friends gave him a banquet before he left London, and hailed him as the "Chess King." In several subsequent visits to this country he maintained the reputation he had thus gained, and at the tournament held in connection with the 1862 Exhibition he again carried off the first prize. He was, however, beaten in Paris in 1858 by the invincible Paul Morphy, and in 1866 he lost a match with Herr Steinik in London. In 1870 he won the first prize at a tourney in Baden, but at the tournament held in Vienna on the occasion of the Exhibition of 1873 he only succeeded in coming off third best. In July 1877, the chess players of Germany held a festival in his honour at Leipsic, and presented him with a testimonial consisting of a figure of victory holding a crown, the pedestal bearing inscriptions recording his conquests at London, Baden, and elsewhere. Herr Anderssen's last appearance in the chess arena was at Paris last year, where he proved a formidable opponent to the best players who took part in the International tournament, but he only succeeded in winning the 6th prize.

GENERAL ROBERTS AND THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD."

(*Standard*, March 16.)

The anonymous system which governs the practice of the English Press has at least this clear advantage, that it saves the public from exhibitions of personal grievances and that indulgence in individual *amour-propre* which usually occur where writers append their names to their compositions. A journal, being yet more impersonal even than its contributors suffers yet less from the temptation to inflict upon its readers its supposed wrongs; and we think it will be allowed that we are not prone to depart from a practice which we are convinced is wholesome. It will be seen, however, from a Correspondence which we print in another place between Major General Roberts, the Commander of the Khurum Force in Afganistan, and the late Special Correspondent of this journal attached to his division, that we have felt bound not to withhold from the public the story of a transaction from which we venture to say they have been greater losers than Mr. McPherson, the Correspondent in question, or than this journal. By the decision of General Roberts they were deprived, in the early part of last month, of reports upon the Khurum portion of the campaign by an eye-witness, who had not only proved himself to be a man of much ability and perfect impartiality, but who was the only Correspondent with General Roberts who could fairly be described as absolutely unhampered and independent. His letters and telegrams attracted much attention; and it was from him that the public received information, always of an interesting, sometime of an important character, concerning which, but for his energy and enterprise, they would have remained ignorant to this day. As an instance, we may refer to the question asked in the House of Commons on Friday last concerning the Address of General Roberts to the Durani tribe, informing them that they would never again have to pay allegiance to the Ameer of Cabul, and that they had passed for ever under another Sovereignty. Mr. McPherson telegraphed the substance of this Declaration at the time it was made, and a question concerning it was forthwith asked in Parliament. The Government confessed that they were not then in a position to say whether the language ascribed to General Roberts had been employed by him. That was some weeks ago. But on Friday the Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed the absolute accurary of our Correspondent's information. We could easily multiply instances of the exclusive and valuable character of Mr. McPherson's telegrams; but it is, probably, unnecessary.

The intelligent activity of this gentlemen, however agreeable as it might be to ourselves, and welcome as it was to the English public, was by no means viewed in the same light by General Roberts. We have no wish to cast the slightest slur upon any arrangements made by our contemporaries, but it happens to be the fact that on this occasion their Correspondents with the Force commanded by General Roberts were nominated, not by them, but by General Roberts himself, and were members of his own Staff; while the Correspondent of *The Standard* received his commission from the journal for which he acted. We will not stop to inquire how far certain well-known orders forbidding officers on duty to act in the capacity of Correspondents were here violated. We make no doubt that the gentlemen who communicated with our contemporaries served them as well as could be expected under the circumstances. But it is obivious that they must have been considerably fettered by their position; and it very soon came to pass that while their telegrams never contained anything but what was strictly agreeable to General Roberts, the less complaisant telegrams and letters of Mr. McPherson, measured by such a standard were viewed as disagreeable and obnoxious. It is plain that from the very first General Roberts showed himself exceedingly sensitive to anything approaching to criticism, or even to comment, on his operations. Mr. McPherson, it is equally evident, is no courtier, and thought only of doing his duty within the limits laid down by the regulations affecting Correspondents in the field. The one only restriction which the Government of India professed to lay upon their energy was a prohibition of the publication of news which might apprise the enemy as to the nature of operations yet to be undertaken. In other words, a Correspondent was free to tell what had happened, but not what was about to happen. Now, it is not even alleged that our Correspondent ever violated this sensible regulation. At the same time he did not confide himself to a bare narrative of what had occurred, as seen through official eyes, but he ventured to accompany his own record of things, as seen by himself, with comments upon them suggested by his own judgment. Over his letters General Roberts had no control; but every telegram required the counter-signature of the General; and it is easy to conceive the relations which sprang up between a man anxious only to do his duty, and another only too solicitous to spare his own susceptibilities. Almost every telegram seems at last to have become the subject of controversy, the General striking out passages which he considered derogatory to his own genius as a commander, and the Correspondent maintaining that he was hardly entitled to insist upon these erasures. At length matters came to a crisis. Captain Pretyman, sent by the General to Mr. McPherson, denounced one of his telegrams as "gibberish," and insisted that he should alter it so that it should resemble in facts and style the telegrams of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Correspondent for which, as we have said, was one of the officers on the General's own Staff. It is not to be wondered at if Mr. McPherson resented not only the description of his telegram, but the suggestion that he should take another journal for his model. Our Correspondent complains of acts of discourtesy from the General and his subordinates, but we do not lay much stress upon this, as no doubt the irritation on both sides had become exceedingly great. The end of it was that General Roberts dismissed Mr. McPherson from the camp, the General making the allegations, and Mr. McPherson entering the protests, to be found in the published correspondence. We have perused it with attention, and we hope it will receive similar treatment from the public. If they treat it in that manner we feel convinced they will arrive at the conclusion that, with the exception of the charge of adding a few words to a telegram after it had been countersigned by the General, none but vague and absolutely unsupported accusations are brought against Mr. McPherson, and that the particular charge will be considered by every man of honour to have been explained and answered in a satisfactory manner. Indeed, such must at the time have been the opinion of General Roberts himself, as otherwise he would have gladly availed himself of a technical excuse for getting rid of a Correspondent whose presence was, owing to his excessive sensibility, vexatious to him.

What General Roberts, however, objected to was the communication of any facts to the English public save in the language he dictated and in the light he approved, and the passing of strictures on any portion of the operations for which he was responsible. Like many another person in authority, he wanted flatterers and servants, not independent critics. Mr. McPherson is not of the stuff of which subservient adulators are made, and he was regarded accordingly. He was sent to the rear, and the English public were deprived of his services, not because he violated any of the rules by which he was bound, but because he would not prophesy smooth things when he thought, rightly or wrongly, that they were going the reverse of smoothly and would not constitute himself a portion of the chorus which telegraphed pæans of congratulation to this country over every shot General Roberts ordered to be fired, and every operation General Roberts undertook. He thought the advance into the Khost district unwise, and he said so. The result proved conclusively that he was right. When Captain Powell was wounded in the Chappri defile, he was about to telegraph that the Captain was likely to die of his wounds. On receiving the positive assurance of the General's aide-de-camp that he was progressing favourably, he altered his message. In a few hours Captain Powell was dead. In fact, it was not for inaccurate information, but for information which was only too accurate, that Mr. McPherson was sent away. It was the good fortune of this journal during the Russo-Turkish war, to have its Special Correspondent at the Russian Head Quarters dismissed by the Grand Duke, for precisely the same reason that Mr. McPherson has been dismissed by General Roberts. But when the Commander who takes a step of this character is a Russian Grand Duke, we can appreciate the propriety in one sense, of the course adopted. An English General ought better to understand his duty. General Roberts, since dismissing our Correspondent, has been good enough to send letters to us written by Captain Pretyman. We need scarcely say we have not printed them. We cannot allow even Commanders of columns to appoint the Correspondent of this journal. Dismiss them they may. Replace them they cannot.

THE AGRA BANK MEETING.

(*Times*, March 21.)

The 45th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank (Limited) was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel. There was a crowded attendance of the proprietors. Mr. J. Thomson, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which appears in our City Article, said the last year, and especially the latter half of it, had been the most anxious and trying time to those engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits since 1866. The case of the City of Glasgow Bank far overshadowed anything coming under the ban of reckless mismanagement within the experience of the present generation. As to how they came to hold the paper of that bank, their bills were regarded as of unexceptionable quality, and almost all the banks in London were holders of it. Another cause of this bank holding their bills was, that they were the only London bank having a Branch at Kurrachee. Out of their holding of £114,000 of these bills, £65,000 were received from that Branch, the rest being received at Bombay. In purchasing a bill the main consideration was the financial strength and respectability of the parties on whose credit the bill was drawn. A bill on the City of Glasgow Bank represented not merely the assets of a corporation put down as equal to 12s. in the pound, but also the personal liability of all the shareholders of that bank, of the Caledonian Bank, and trustees, numbering little short of 3,000. The enforcement of that responsibility was, no doubt, a great misfortune, involving so much ruin. They still believed that the creditors would receive their full claim on the City of Glasgow Bank. This bank, too, had a claim on the estates of the insolvents by whom these bills were drawn. When the City of Glasgow Bank suspended, W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, and Smith, Fleming and Co., their London correspondents, followed suit. At a meeting of the creditors it was resolved to take over the estate of Nicol and Co., and place it in the hands of trustees, to be wound up for the general benefit. In the deed providing for that transfer a clause was inserted releasing the debtors from further liability, and the usual clause which was inserted in which deeds reserving all rights against third parties was omitted. On those two clauses—the omission of one and the insertion of the other—the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators claimed that the bank was released from liability in respect of all the bills held by those who signed that deed, on the ground that the release of the principal debtor by operation of law released the surety also, and on the ground that the bank was surety and not principal. Several people signed that deed, and among the rest three managers of banks, including their own. It was signed by the managers under great pressure (it being brought on mail day, when their time was fully occupied), and on the assurance that it contained nothing more than a transfer of the property to trustees to be liquidated for the general benefit, and the most remote idea in their minds was that anything they did could effect their claim on the City of Glasgow Bank for the bills they held. They were assured by counsel that a deed so signed admitted a legal remedy. So an action was accordingly brought in the Bombay Court, and there had been a long hearing. They had received the following telegram, giving the decision of the Court:—"Decree to the effect that the deed must be declared void as far as it operates as a release, and perpetual injunction against deed being pleaded as a release. Maxwell and Hell to pay plaintiff.' costs in suit, and plaintiffs' costs of trustees." If nothing further was done and no further steps were taken—and he believed that no appeal was likely to be made—all would be right, leaving them having a *bona fide* claim on the City of Glasgow Bank. The bills to which he had referred were only those negotiated at Bombay, for £49,000, or only part of them, the bills at Kurrachee being of a different character, because the manager there was warned in time not to sign the deed. They had had transactions, all covered by securities, since realized, with Heugh, Balfour, and Co., and these had resulted in a loss, since written off, of £318, not £100,000 as was rumoured. Referring to the balance-sheet, he said the customers' balances on the 31st of December last exceeded by £186,000 those at the same period of 1877, and they had also paid £24,000 more for interest on deposits in 1878 than they did in 1877. Their cash in hand and their investments on Government securities were only a little short of £1,600,000, which was little short of the whole of their liabilities to customers. Their Government securities consisted of Consols, now raised to £120,000, colonial Government securities about £37,000, India sterling stock £100,000, and the rest consisted of Indian Government rupee paper. Their business investments amounted to £2,700,000, nearly all represented by securities the market quotation of which was considerably in excess of their advances. A considerable part of this amount was advances on Government paper, the rest being made up of discounts, loans, advances on shipments of goods, and advances to constituents on marketable security of the same kind; and altogether he did not think there was £50,000 without security. This money was advanced at fixed dates. They could demand within one month, chiefly on demand, £600,000, within three months £700,000 more, within four months £300,000 more, and within six months £200,000 more, making altogether £1,800,000, and adding that to their cash and Government securities the shareholders would see the strong position the bank was in. They considered convertibility was of more importance than the question of larger profits. Their principal was secure, and they were able to meet all their liabilities as they matured. Their capital had now been made up to its proper sum of £1,000,000. The bills receivable, £1,300,000, contained the City of Glasgow Bank bills, which would be expunged from this item during this year. They also had a few documentary bills on insolvent estates connected with that bank, and the securities having all been realized they found they had suffered a loss of £1,200, which had been written off. They now knew all this bank's connexion with that unfortunate bank. The loss upon their Indian earned profits from the exchanges amounted to not less than £13,000 last year. He ought to have mentioned before that none of the directors had any accommodations from the bank, which he added, was never in a sounder or healthier state. Only 6,000 shares out of 100,000 had changed hands during the year. He then referred to certain notices of motion received from a shareholder, with some of which he had already incidentally dealt. As to other of the notices, he would say that they always had a much larger sum in Government securities than in the reserve fund, and he thought the shareholders would agree with the Board in thinking the present auditors preferable to the appointment as suggested of a public accountant, who was also a liquidator. He warmly eulogized the services rendered by the staff. The motion having been seconded Mr. Yetts contended that the accounts did not "indicate progress and additional strength in the bank's financial position," and he moved an amendment on the subject. The amendment was seconded. Other speakers having addressed the meeting the amendment was put, but only three hands were held up in its favour. The report was afterwards adopted. Further resolutions by Mr. Yetts for a change in the auditors and for half-yearly meetings were rejected. The usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

(*The World.*)

Far more serious than either the Afghan or the Zulu wars, and immeasurably more critical than the Roumelian negotiation, is the present state of the Egyptian Question. It appears at last to have attracted some attention even from the listlessness of this moribund Parliament; but we look in vain for any symptom that leading men at all appreciate its importance. Perhaps Lord Hartington here also does not wish to relieve Ministers of 'an atom of their responsibility;' but this calculated taciturnity may be as unstrategical as it is unpatriotic. We are rather inclined to believe that, what with the Burials Bill and the County Franchise, and the drawing up of Mr. Adam's estimate of probable gains at the coming election, her Majesty's Opposition have had no leisure to turn their attention to Egypt. It seems that, at anxious moments in public affairs, it is not an emperor only who can fiddle.

When the Eastern tumult broke our repose, there were two classes of critics questioning the Ministerial policy—the one numerous, the other select. While Mr. Gladstone, with a formidable popular following, was enforcing what has been termed the philanthropic and cosmopolitan view, others, whose opinions found little acceptance with either political party, were convinced that the narrower wisdom, which sets itself to the attainment of merely national interests, was not perceptible in the management of our foreign relations. In the view of this limited but influential school, Ministers were wasting, in the vain attempt to compete with Russia for authority over Slav Roumelia, time and strength which ought to have been devoted to more substantial interests elsewhere. They object to concentrating upon the illusive shadow of 'the integrity and independence of Turkey,' those efforts which they maintained ought to be employed to secure our position in Egypt, and they predicted that the course upon which her Majesty's Government were entering would not lead to the consolidation of Ottoman power, while an opportunity would be let slip of obtaining a new guarantee for the safety of our Indian Empire. The obvious answer, they said, to the russian advance, was to establish English supremacy in Egypt.

Instead of this, our Government hesitated. Lord Derby, who was against supporting Turkey, who was at heart a believer in non-intervention and effacement, and who objects in general to every species of action, would not take any of the many hints given him to look after Egypt. If, however, he could have had his own way, we should now be much better off than we are; but every one knows what happened. Our policy oscillated between the ineffectual desire to help Turkey and the immatured resolution to abandon her. In one of our fits of restlessness, not to say energy, we appear to have purchased the co-operation of France, at the cost of surrendering our independent position in Egypt. Lord Derby, with his frigid wisdom, was gone, and the disastrous bargain was struck by a more pretentious Minister. Nothing can be more inconvenient than to go into partnership with another Power in such a venture as that upon which we have most maladroitly entered in the Khedive's dominions. For the purpose of striking some immediate blow, an alliance like that for the prosecution of the Crimean war may be defended; but the result of that combination was, in the sequel, far from satisfactory. The evenly-balanced influences of England and France, cleverly used by an Oriental Government to counteract one another, proved during twenty years their utter helplessness to check the formidable growth of Ottoman misrule. No better hope can be said to encourage us at Cairo.

One of the great disadvantages of our recent policy, to which we have already once adverted, has its 'origin' in the distinctive character of the French interest in Egypt. That solicitude is no longer of the ambitious order, nor of the sentimental, as in the palmier days of French military ardour, but now reeks of financial speculation and of Stock Exchange intrigue. 'I implore you to help us to get the May *coupon* paid,' cries the French Minister to that which was once derided as a nation of shopkeepers. In an evil hour we yielded acquiescence. Was it in the hope that the French would help to keep the Russians out of Bessarabia, or at least of Batoum? The more thoughtful organs of the French press are beginning to see things a little as they are. 'It was a mistake,' they say in effect, 'to attach so much importance to the financial side of the question. The Egyptian people are beginning to perceive that Western influence is a mere bondholder's job, the ruler and the masses are at last in complete unison, and eager to be rid of the interlopers.' All this is true, but then the French Government have something to show for their political obliquity. The May coupon was paid, and as long as French Government, whether Empire or Republic, are so much under Stock Exchange influence that they must come to the assistance of their Soubeyrons and their Credit Fonciers, we suppose that Empire or Republic will go on acting as in the past. What we have to ask is, why on earth have *we* been joined with them in this discredit? What is it to England that the Egyptian bondholder should be paid more or less of his usurious interest? What do *we* care about his being paid at all? What is *our* interest in the May *coupon*? And yet these are the objects for which we have been allowing our good name to be traduced and selling our birthright; for us, for the State, for England, we do not even see the mess of potage.

The confusion at Cairo is only that which might have been expected from so ill-contrived a scheme. Nubar Pasha, the Armenian whom we delight to honour, has been deposed to the great satisfaction of his master and of the public; and England and France—the latter perhaps not very sincerely, for Nubar was looked upon as our man—have been endeavouring to force him back upon the Khedive whom we still at least profess to recognise as an independent Sovereign. We have heard of governing through a British Resident; but that is in India, far from the gaze and the competition of Europe. And then the Resident is our servant, revocable at our pleasure. But what is Nubar? His ostensible master is not to dismiss him, it seems. Are we to have the right which we deny to the Khedive, and are we to recall him at our pleasure. There never was so puzzle brained a scheme, let alone the position of Mr. Rivers Wilson, which some of the initiated pretend to understand, but which no one can explain. Is he the agent of the bondholders or of the English Government? In the first case, there is no excuse for our Ministers in lending him; in the second, why is the English Resident, our diplomatic representative—why is Mr. Vivien notoriously opposed to Mr. Wilson's action, and accused by Mr. Wilson's friends of under mining his authority? The truth is that, on this occasion, all the many and intelligent foreigners at Cairo, whether or not belonging to the diplomatic and consular body, are against the Anglo-French combination, against the Nubar-Wilson Government, and well aware that for once at least the Khedive is in the right. Mr. Vivian is reasonably sensitive to the loss of influence which England incurs by joining in a scheme which consists of starving the officers of the native army and the servants of the local Government in order to meet foreign and usurious claims. His view was confirmed in the House of Commons the other night by members recently returned from Egypt, who are free from party bias. There is but one thing to do—to retrace a false step, and to show that, here in England at least, we tolerate no Stock Exchange dictation.

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Round, with 6 Bottles, Silver tops, open work at sides, very neat .. ..Rs. 25 0
Round, 6 richly cut Crystal Bottles, with Silver tops, open work at the sides .. ..Rs. 35 0
Oval, very elegant richly worked (6 Bottles), with silver tops .. ..Rs. 40 0
Fluted sides, neatly cut Crystal, rather massive, 6 Bottles, with silver tops .. ..Rs. 50 0
Oval, elegantly chased on 4 pillars, with 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver top .. .. ..Rs. 50 0
Fluted, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles and Silver tops, with Shield on side .. .. ..Rs. 50 0
Oval, very elegant, with solid border, richly engraved and enclosure for name, 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops .. .. ..Rs. 60 0
Oblong, very massive, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles in (small diamonds) Handle on two pillars, rising from the centre .. .. ..Rs. 75 0
Round, with 4 Bottles, plain and very neat ... ..." 12 0
Oval, 4 Bottles with silver tops, open at sides ... ..." 23 0
Oval, neat open work and 4 Bottles and Silver tops ... " 26 0
Round, richly engraved and 4 neatly cut Bottles and Silver tops .. ..Rs. 20 0
Round, with 4 Bottles, very richly cut, with Silver tops, neatly engraved .. ..Rs. 30 0
Square, with 4 bottles, very neat.. .. ...Rs. 35 0
Oval, on 4 Pillars, rich border round the Edges, 4 Bottles and Silver tops.. .. ...Rs. 35 0
Four Richly cut glass Bottles and Silver tops, the tray in form of an open basket handle in centre.. .. " 45 0
Oval, 5 Bottles, beautifully cut, open work at sides .. " 30 0
Breakfast Frames in great variety from ....Rs. 7 to Rs. 40

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)

Certificates under this Act have been Granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.

BASE FRAUD.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A.D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870. (Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

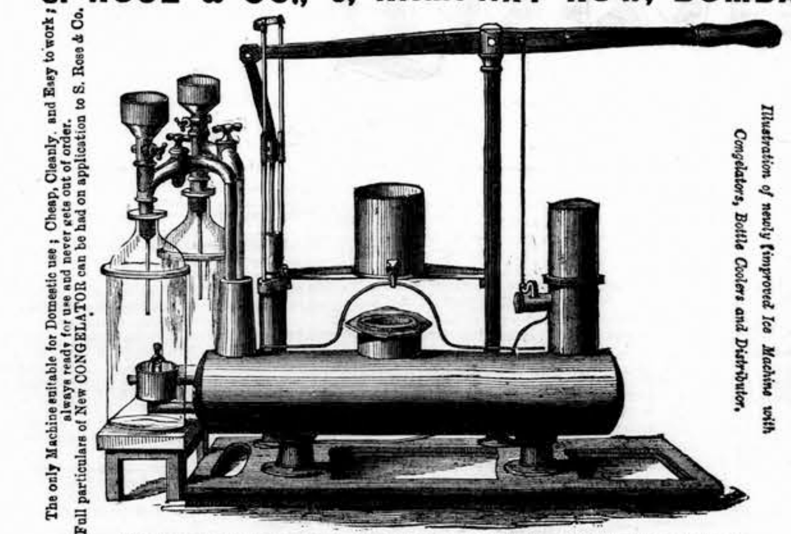
Ice! Ice!! Ice!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES, WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR, BOTTLE COOLER AND DISTRIBUTOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

Illustration of newly improved Ice Machine with Congelators, Bottle Coolers and Distributor.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenuous invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete ....Cash Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case ....Cash " 275 0
IMPROVED QUADRUPLE-ACTION or four Decanter Machine do. do..........Cash " 525 0

Packing Cases extra.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

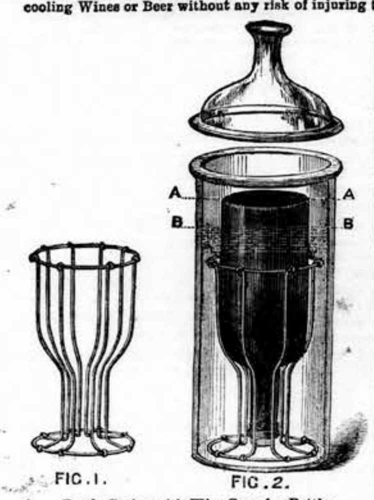


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

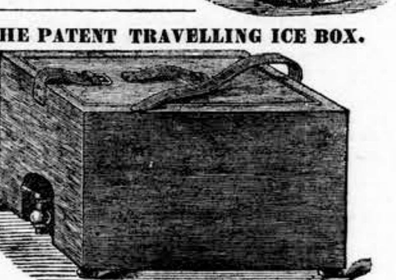
ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ....Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.



THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.



THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

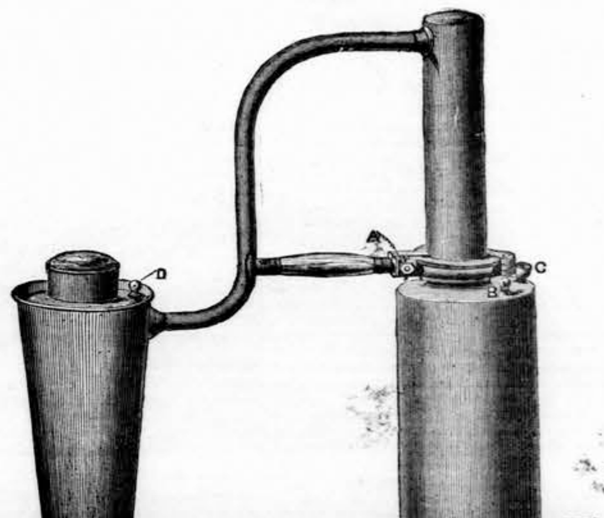
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.



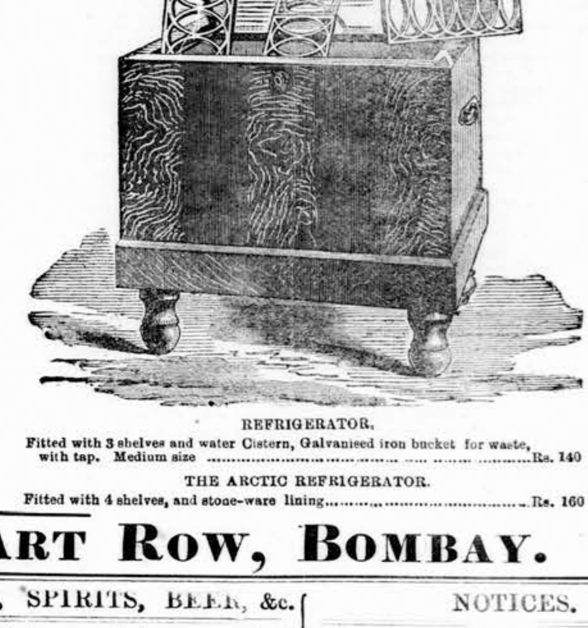
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation..........Rs. 150 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

Packing Cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ....Rs. 140

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining..........Rs. 160

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 13 Tons Bright Turned Shafting Drums and Pulleys and Massive Brass Bushed Pedestals, all made to fit the Shafting; the size of Shafts are from 2 in. diam. to about 4 in. Offers can be made for the whole or in three different lots, viz., all Shafting (ditto Drums and Pulleys), ditto all Brass Bushed Pedestals and Brackets. Tenders to be sent to W. and A. GRAHAM and Co., Agents for the Hall Line, not later than MONDAY, 14th April 1879. The goods have all landed by the Steamer Wistow Hall, and Mr. HILL, of the Sassoon Dock, will show them to intending purchasers. The highest or any offer may not be accepted. Tenders marked Shafting.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A
DUTY.
INTENDING ASSURERS
BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Bilious ness Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

NOTICES.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the Highest amount of nourishment In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself.
Entirely free from Beet root Sugar,
The bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use.
Saving Mothers and Nurses Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whipfs Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c, of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medical Review*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

MARINE BRANCH.
JAVA SEA INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE CO., ZURICH,
Francs 5,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.
Aggregate Guaranteed Capital,
Marks 60,000,000.
JAVA FIRE INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents to the above Companies, are prepared to accept MARINE and FIRE RISKS at most favourable terms, and further particulars may be had on application.

KNOOP & Co, Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
" 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business:—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised; the conditions of Assurance are liberal; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS. Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

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Cash.		Credit. per doz.
48 0	Cutler, Palmer's Rare old Brandy, 20 years old...Rs.	50 0
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.
Chateau de Frands ....Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
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Do. .... " 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
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Hochheimer .... " 30 "
Ruedesheimer .... " 30 "
Do. .... " 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner .... " 35 per doz. Qts
Do. .... " 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg .... " 38 per doz. Qts.

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Norway Pale Ale ....Rs. 18 per case of 3 doz Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE....Rs. 20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
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Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche ....Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
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* BRANDY:—
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac....Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.
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CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

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Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

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Rs. 13½ per dozen tins.

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Rampart Row, Fort.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the bads of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of (Rs. 50) Rupees Fifty per share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1878, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in India, Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased, who died at Poona aforesaid on the 23rd January 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the duplicate Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, are required, on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs FORBES and COMPANY, in Bombay Green, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON and LOUISA WOOD, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

MESSRS. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents, or to PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

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One Lady Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
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A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome up-standing horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 700.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a free mover, carries a good head, is a capital hack, and perfectly quite to ride, has also been broken to single and double harness. Rs. 750.

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A Bay Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, will make a good Brougham or Dog cart horse. Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£560,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

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On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "

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C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
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Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
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The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.
Howrah, Bengal.

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ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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THIS Company having contracted with the Makers of the best modes of ELECTRIC LIGHTING and secured the exclusive rights of Mr. JABLOCHKOFF'S PATENT for India, the undersigned is prepared to undertake the lighting up by the Electric Light of Palaces, Public Buildings, Monuments, Towers, Beacons, Lighthouses, Theatres, Workshops, Mills, Presses, Sheds, Docks, Wharves and other places where night work is done and a brilliant light required. Special machines for Steamers and Steam Launches, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars and estimates apply to

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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